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WHOLE NO. 2096.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MEDICAL SOCIETY

Interesting Address from Profes-
sor Brower.

INSANITY AND CRIMINOLOGY

Local Treatment of insane Highly Praise-
Major Wood on Water Filtration in
the Cuban War.

At the regular monthly meeting of
the Medical Society last evening there
were present Professor Brower of Chi-
cago, Major Wood of Buena Vista hos-
pital, Drs. Moore and Williams of Hilo,
Dr. Rhodes of Ewa, Dr. Camp, a
visiting physician, Dr. Yule, assistant
physician at Buena Vista, Dr. Buffan,
a Chicago oculist of note who is tour-
ing the Islands, and Drs. Hoffman,
Alvarez, C. B. Wood, Myers,
Humphris, Sloggett, Garvin, Howard,
Cleveland and Cooper of the local
medical fraternity.

Dr. C. B. Cooper occupied the chair
and Dr. Garvin was secretary.

In calling the meeting to order Dr.
Cooper stated that it had been intend-
ed to have a discussion on bubonic
plague, but unfortunately Dr. Wood,
who was to have read a paper thereon,
had been away and Dr. Day, who was
to have assisted in the discussion,
had been too busy to prepare his data.
Under these circumstances the discus-
sion would have to be postponed until
the next meeting. He regretted also
to announce the unavoidable absence
of Dr. Seann. Dr. Brower, however, a
specialist on nervous diseases and in-
sanity, was present and would make a
few remarks which he was sure would
be listened to both with interest and
profit.

Dr. Brower spoke first of his visit to
the local insane asylum in company
with Dr. Humphris and said it was the
best institution of the kind he had
ever visited. He was greatly pleased
with the out-door system of treatment,
the keeping of patients in the fresh
air all day and the marked absence of
all personal restraint. This system he
was sure possessed a very marked ad-
vantage over that of most Eastern cit-
ies, where close confinement for a
part of the year at least is necessary.
He also spoke very highly of the phy-
sicians and others in charge of the
asylum and the excellent work being
carried on for the benefit of the in-
sane.

Dr. Brower then took up the ques-
tion of insanity in its various forms
and spoke particularly of insanity
among the Hawaiians. He had no-
ticed that while in all countries the
same causes produced insanity, among
the natives of these Islands it mani-
fested itself differently; there were not
the same violent types, or effects,
which he attributed to the quiet, easy
and docile nature of the race.

The great specialist then branched
off to another subject:

"Every doctor should have a lad of
some kind," said he, "something to
which he can devote his spare mo-
ments and as a relaxation from the
cares incidental to the profession.
Now, my own personal lad is criminol-
ogy, and I have long made a study of
the criminal viewed from a medical
standpoint. With this lad in view I
of course visited Oahu prison and re-
ported its inmates. A perusal of the
records of your Attorney General tells
me that crime is on the increase here
as it is in the United States. Now,
there must be a way devised to stop
this increase, this continual increase
of crime, and I believe the only way is
to view it from the purely medical
standpoint. Mind you, I do not for
one moment decry the work either of
the Church or the State, but I am
firmly convinced that the medical men
will have to solve the difficulty in the
end. Physicians should study this
question and by so doing they will be
able to throw more light on it as time
goes by. The habitual criminal, dis-
tinguished from the occasional, is an
abnormal man, and from this grade
comes the principal class of law-break-
ers. I studied the photographs of
criminals in Oahu prison and found
the same general characteristics as
elsewhere. There is a marked resem-
blance between the physiognomy of
habitual criminals and the insane in
general. I may term it the same stig-
mata of degeneracy. While a criminal
is not necessarily insane he is very
close to it. Criminals are the prod-
uct of depraved heredity, alcoholism
and poor nutrition. Some of our cri-
minal laws are most absurd, to my view
of thinking, especially those which
fix the penalty for the crime according
to the value of the thing stolen. Just
as if a man who steals a \$5 bill from
a table would not as readily steal a
\$100 one. The great mistake is in not
considering the condition of the criminal
instead of the enormity of his
crime. Our present system of criminal
laws are relics of the old Roman
system, and it is time they gave place
to modern ideas. The law student is
still confined to the old murky tomes
of Blackstone, who died hundreds of
years ago. Would not the medical stu-

dent who studied medicine from toms
three or four hundred years old be
thought an idiot?"

"We must consider the criminal and
not the crime," continued the Profes-
sor. "I knew a woman in Chicago
who was convicted twenty-five times
of the same crime. She never should
have been convicted more than once.
She should have been prevented from
committing the offense a second time.
Every day we hear of men being
committed to jail for thirty, sixty or
ninety days, just as though the crime
in them could be cured in that short
time. We might just as well commit
a typhoid fever case to jail for twenty
days and be just as likely to cure him.
The criminal must be restrained to ef-
fect a cure. Instead of giving him
thirty days send him up until he is re-
formed, if reformation be possible. He-
redity is the most powerful factor in
the propagation of crime and the time
is fast approaching when the law will
step in with an iron hand and stop its
propagation."

"The children of degenerates and
criminals can be made fairly good citi-
zens under proper environments. I
believe that the law should take
helpless children and care for them.
In Chicago there was recently opened
a court especially for the trial of ju-
venile offenders, and the institution of
that court was due to the efforts of
medical men, who, like myself, do not
believe that they should be brought
into contact with hardened criminals.
Why, even in Russia juvenile offend-
ers are sent to a sort of manual train-
ing school where they have a trial for
their offense. If found innocent, they
are sent home; if guilty, they are
taught some useful trade and detained
until they thoroughly master it, be-
sides being given a good common-
school education. When they become
expert enough to earn a living at their
trade they are given \$100 each and two
suits of clothes and sent forth to be-
come good citizens."

Dr. Brower closed his remarks, which
were listened to with rapt attention,
with a tribute to the hospitality he
had everywhere received on the
Islands.

Major Wood showed specimens of a
new kind of water filter used in the
Cuban campaign, which was most ef-
fective in purifying water, and spoke
on the necessity of using filtered wa-
ter in the tropics and the ease with
which all tropical diseases could be
avoided if nothing but pure water was
drank. The Major closed his talk with
the following remarkable statement:

"There was not a single man in the
Cuban campaign who drank bottled
and filtered water only that had con-
tracted the fever."

After an informal discussion on gol-
f the meeting broke up at a late
hour.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE.

Steps Are Taken Towards In-
corporation.

Following the example of the S. G.
Wilder, John H. and other large es-
tates, the Kapiolani Estate will shortly
be incorporated. In fact, the pre-
liminary steps looking thereto have
already been taken. The new corpo-
ration will control all of the properties
owned by the Dowager Queen prior to
her deed of gift to the Princess Jonah
and David, as well as those retained
by her and to which her nephews have
fallen heir since her decease.

Articles of incorporation of the Ka-
piolani Estate, Limited, were filed yester-
day morning at the Interior Office.
The estate is incorporated for \$100,000.
The officers have not yet been elected,
but will be later in the week.

The articles of incorporation are
about on the same lines that have
been followed in a number of other
similar estates in these Islands. While
the capitalization is placed at \$100,000
it is a matter of talk and generally
known that this amount does not ex-
press the full value of the late Queen
Dowager's large property. The hold-
ings include some of the best property
in this city, and the incorporation is
no doubt the first step toward improv-
ing these properties and making them
more productive.

At the Hotels.

The following are registered at the
principal hotels:

Hawaiian—W. O. Wrighton, U. S. A.;
Wendell Hall, Waipahu; George F.
Renton, Ewa; D. A. Fleming, steam-
ship Columbia; W. S. Cadman, Cin-
cinnati; Louis J. Frank and wife, Red-
wood City; D. Center, Molokai; Mr.
and Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Hawaii; Dr.
N. Senn, Professor Brower, Chicago;
Mrs. William G. Walker, Ocala; Se-
lah Chamberlain, California; Paul Jar-
rett, Waimea; H. C. Rodgers, W. H.
Chickering, San Francisco; W. T. Hel-
fornan, Yuma, A. T.

Arlington-Jarrett T. Lewis and
wife, Hilo; Miss H. S. Lewis, Hilo; Dr.
Weitzel, Salt Lake City; G. T. Greag,
Makaweli, Kanai; C. Ferguson, Maui.

For the Brewery.

Yesterday at noon James F. Morgan
sold at auction seven cottages and a
store at the corner of Punchbowl and
Queen streets. The sum realized was
\$747.50. They will be torn down im-
mediately in order to make room for
the new brewery, upon which work is
to be begun shortly.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

More Appointments Announced at
Yesterday's Meeting.

HONOULU SCHOOL TO BE CLOSED

More Discussion on the Subject of
Payrolls and Appropriations but
no Decision Reached.

The assignment of teachers for the
ensuing year was the first business
done up at yesterday's meeting of the
Board of Education. The following
appointments and transfers were made:

Kaunahu—L. E. Schellberg, in place
of Mr. Kinney, transferred.

Waimea—Mrs. Angie Webster, in
place of Mrs. Kellinot, resigned.

Kaunahu—Miss Elizabeth Kellinot,
in place of Sam Kaanana.

Haleiwa—Miss Sigrid Oas, in place of
Mrs. Lulu, transferred.

Haleiwa—Miss Lucy Kaukau, in place
of J. Halwaia.

Haleiwa—L. O. Gibson, transferred
from Honokohau, Kona, in place of
Mr. Weatherbee, resigned.

Kaunahu—Miss Mary Bruce, in
place of Miss Sabey, transferred.

Waimea—Miss Julia Mahoe, in place
of Miss Margaret Thompson.

Waimea—C. F. True, transferred
from Maholani, in place of J. W.
Smith.

Waimea—Miss M. Alice Smith,
transferred from Kaapa.

Kaunahu—Miss Ada Gertz, in
place of Miss Jarrett, resigned.

Makiki—Miss Rebecca Thompson,
transferred from Moanalua.

Kaunahu—Miss Lizzie Grace,
transferred from Moanalua.

Palmyra—Miss Fekker, in place of
Mrs. Ipp, transferred; Miss Thurston,
transferred from Hilo, in place of Miss
Birdie Kennedy, resigned.

Pohukama—Miss Zoe Atkinson,
principal, in place of Miss Laura Dun-
can, resigned; Miss Jennie McLain,
transferred from Kalahele.

Beretania Street—Miss Emma C. Ly-
ons, transferred from Makiki.

Maunaloa—Miss Maud Jordan, trans-
ferred from Kukuhaele.

Maunaloa—D. Prigge, transferred from
Anahulu.

Kekaha—Miss Calla J. Harrison.

Koloa—Miss Anna Kuaaloa, trans-
ferred from Kailua.

Lihue—Miss Blanche Thatcher, in
place of Mrs. J. B. Alexander, re-
signed.

Anahulu—S. W. Meheula, transferred
from Hanalei.

Koolau—Miss Karen Nielsen.

The school at Honouliuli was ordered
closed on account of the falling off in
attendance.

The discussion of pay-rolls and ap-
propriations was brought up again.
The committee had not completed its
work of drawing up the list showing
just how much the various schools
were overdrawing their respective ap-
portionments, so the discussion be-
came general. Trustees von Holt
stated that the present monthly over-

draft was something less than \$1,000,
which could be met by making a gen-
eral cut of 4 per cent on all salaries.
He favored a general reduction rather
than confining it to janitors and tru-
ant officers, as had been suggested.
The matter of the \$18,000 surplus or
unexpended appropriation was brought
up. It was decided that the Attorney
General be asked to give his opinion
as to the powers of the Board in re-
gard to this surplus.

Present at the meeting were: Minis-
ter Mott-Smith, Trustees von Holt,
Alexander, Wood and Hopkins, In-
spector General Townsend and Deput-
y Gibson and Secretary Rodgers.

Admitted to Practice.

Thomas Ridgway, late of Washing-
ton, D. C., has been admitted to prac-
tice law in all the courts of the Re-
public. His petition shows him to be
an American citizen, 20 years of age
and a graduate of Columbia Univer-
sity Law School. He also graduated
from the High School of Washington,
D. C., and took the regular two years'
law course of the University, obtain-
ing the degree of bachelor of law. D.
A. Ray, executive officer of the Ha-
waiian Commission, certifies to Mr.
Ridgway's character and reputation as
being of the best.

FOOTBALL IS NEXT.

Maile Ilima Club Out for Glory—
Practice.

Now that the baseball season has fi-
nished out just as the teams were begin-
ning to put up a good article of ball,
the chasers of the pigskin are com-
mencing to warm up and football mat-
ters are having their preparatory sim-
mer.

The Maile Ilima is the first team to
enter the lists. It is composed mainly
of the graduate players of last year's
High School aggregation. Among its
members are En Sang, one of the best
halfbacks of the city; George Lucas
and Benjie Clark, who made good re-
cords while playing the end positions
last season; Chilton, the reliable cen-
ter, and others. Though the team
will average light, they should show
good team work, as they have all
played together.

Manager Crane of the town team will
issue the first call for preparatory
practice in a couple of weeks. It is
intended this year to have a thorough
preliminary training so that when the
games are played they will not consist
of unbroken fumbling.

THE WAIALUA CASE.

Benjamin F. Dillingham on the
Witness Stand Yet.

The Soper-Dillingham-Waialua Ag-
ricultural Company controversy is now
well on before Judge Perry in one of
the departments of the Circuit Court,
and no one can tell when the end will
come.

B. F. Dillingham was on the witness
stand yesterday, his cross-examination
by Mr. McClanahan being the feature
of the afternoon session. It will be
remembered that while Mr. Mc-
Clanahan's powers as a cross-examiner
are already well known in this city,
it is safe to say that they are pretty
well counter-balanced by the self-
possession of the defendant.

Miss Esther Lyman, daughter of
Senator F. S. Lyman of Hilo, was mar-
ried on July 18, at Madison, Wis., to
W. G. Lathbridge, a stock raiser of
Akron, Ohio.

HAWAIIAN FLOAT IN SEATTLE PARADE JULY 4, 1899.



According to late reports from Seattle, the most attractive feature
of the Fourth of July parade there was the display of the Seattle
Brewing & Malting Company. This consisted of a large float drawn
by a team of eight matched gray horses just imported from the East
especially for their delivery trade. The float represented "Our New
Possession, Hawaii," and consisted of a throne occupied by a Hawai-
an girl, Nellie Kaseol, who was brought from San Francisco for the
occasion. Team, float and throne were beautifully decorated with leis
and palms and bananas were a conspicuous feature of the float. The
B. B. & M. Co. have a large island trade and aimed to show their
appreciation of it by their display. The float was greeted with
cheers at every point, showing not only that the people appreciated
the display but that they were interested in anything pertaining to
or reminding them of the Islands.

THE AUGUST TERM

Guilty of Murder in the
Second Degree.

Government Fails to Present In-
dictments in a Number of Cases—
First Day's Proceedings.

The August term of the First Cir-
cuit Court opened yesterday at 10
o'clock, Judge Stanley presiding. An
unusually large number of attorneys
were present, most of whom remained
until the calling of the long calendar
was completed.

The first case called, that of Repub-
lic of Hawaii vs. Antonio Marshall,
distilling liquor, was nolle prossed by
the Government.

Annie Kino, under commitment for
sentence for forgery, was continued
until 9 a. m. today, when sentence will
be passed.

The appeal of S. Kaanana from a sen-
tence of \$20, fine and costs in the
lower court, was withdrawn and the
fine paid.

Lilinoe, accused of practicing medi-
cine without a license, will be tried
tomorrow, she being "indisposed," as
her attorney termed the condition in
which she made her appearance.

The appeal of Kaleiwoi from a con-
viction for gambling was withdrawn
and the fine paid.

In the embezzlement charge against
Henry Puh, the prosecution failed to
present an indictment and the defend-
ant was discharged.

David Kui was indicted for assault
with intent to kill and given until to-
day to plead.

In the case of Samuel Aki, charged
with mayhem, the Attorney General
announced that no indictment would
be presented and he was discharged
from custody.

In the case of C. O. Flynn, convicted
in the District Court of Ewa of un-
lawful injury, the appeal was dis-
missed and defendant's bail bond de-
clared forfeited.

The case of J. R. Higby, charged
with assault and battery, and before
the court on a change of venue, was
set for trial on Monday, August 21.

Joe Praga, heretofore convicted of
assault with a dangerous weapon, was
ordered to appear for sentence on
Wednesday morning.

When the murder case of George
Wade, the man who shot and killed
William Gillespie on the steamer Aus-
tralia on May 16, was called an indict-
ment for murder in the first degree
was presented. A. L. C. Atkinson on
behalf of the defendant announced
that his client was ready to plead
guilty to a charge of murder in the
second degree.

For the Government, Attorney General
Cooper, for the defendant, Attorney
McClanahan, stated that the plea would be accepted as sat-
isfactory. The plea was accordingly
entered and the defendant ordered to
appear for sentence on Wednesday
morning. The punishment for murder
in the second degree under Hawaiian
laws is imprisonment for life or not
less than twenty years, in the discre-
tion of the court.

The civil suit of N. K. Eldredge vs.
S. Parker, action on contract, was set
for trial next Monday, as was also
the appeal in the matter of the Estate
of Naimu Nohwi.

In the case of T. R. Moesman vs. S.
M. Damon et al., trustees, a motion
to quash the service of summons was
presented.

The assumpsit suit of J. A. Magoon
vs. L. Marks, on appeal from the Dis-
trict Court of Honolulu, went over to
await Mr. Magoon's return from the
Mainland.

At the afternoon session the Court
and a native jury took up the trial of
Kahue and three others, an appeal
from a conviction of assault and bat-
tery in the District Court of Honolulu,
and the case was still unfinished when
the hour for adjournment arrived.

Late in the afternoon the Attorney
General announced that no indictment
would be presented by the Government
in the case of J. C. Cohen, charged
with smuggling goods, on appeal from
the Honolulu District Court.

Reported Hold-Ups.

Yesterday morning the cash box of
one of the street cars was rifled of its
contents while the driver was at
lunch. This is one of a number of
robberies which have lately taken
place. Four men report having been
stopped in Palama at different times.
One of them, an employee of the Iron
Works, is said to have been relieved
of \$10.

EUROPE'S TALLEST QUEEN.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has
lately been objecting to being called by
the press "the little Queen," although
she is no way objects to the term "the
young Queen." As to the adjective
"little" she says:—"This certainly can-
not have reference to my stature." In
this she is right, for she is one of the
tallest of women rulers of the present
day. She measures 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. The
Queen of Spain measures 5 ft. 5 1/2 in.,
while the Empress of Germany and
Queen Victoria are still smaller. Not
only is Queen Wilhelmina of good sta-
ture, but she is of proportionate build,
for her waist of 21 in. is to admirably
keeping with the bust, which is 42 in.

THREE SESSIONS

Of the Teachers' Association of Hawaii This Month.

FULL PROGRAM OF THE MEETINGS

Sessions Will be Held During the Meeting of Summer School—Matters to be Considered.

Secretary Lemmon of the Teachers' Association of Hawaii forwards the Advertiser the program agreed on for the meeting of 1899. There will be three sessions of the association, to be held while the Summer School is in progress in this city, on dates yet to be fixed. Following are the subjects to be taken up at each meeting:

FIRST SESSION.

1. Call to order.
2. Opening remarks, H. S. Townsend.
3. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
4. Treasurer's report.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Report of year's work, on Hawaii, Miss Angela Crook.
7. Report of year's work, on Maui, F. W. Hardy.
8. Report of year's work, on Oahu, J. N. Taggard.
9. Report of year's work, on Kauai, John Bush.
10. "The Most Prominent Points in Colonel Parker's Method of Teaching Reading," C. W. Baldwin.
11. Symposium on "What We Should do the Coming Year," free to all.
12. Appointment of committees.
13. Enrollment of members for the coming year.
14. Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. "How Industrial Work May be Carried on in Hawaiian Schools," volunteers.
6. "How to Use Hawaii's Young People in Our Schools," Osmar Abbott.
7. "What I Consider the Greatest Need of Hawaiian Schools," T. H. Gibson.
8. "How Hawaii's Young People Are Used in Some Schools I Have Visited," H. S. Townsend.
9. "How to Interest Children in Nature Work," volunteers.
10. New business.
11. Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. "School Work in Germany," Osmar Abbott.
6. "Books I Like Best for Supplementary Reading—Prices and Publishers," volunteers.
7. "The Most Prominent Points in Colonel Parker's Method of Teaching Numbers," B. K. Kawaiwa.
8. "Should Teachers be Engaged in Other Occupations?" T. P. Harris, Henry Dickenson and others.
9. "How Hawaii's Young People Are Used in My School," volunteers.
10. "Our Industrial Work During the Past Year," Edgar Wood.
11. Election of officers for the coming year.
12. Unfinished business.
13. Adjournment.

THE JAMES ROLPH.

Latest and Handsomest Addition to the Sugar Fleet.

The James Rolph is the latest and handsomest addition to the sugar fleet. She sails today for Port Blakeley to load lumber for San Pedro, making three trips, and will then go into the sugar trade, for which she was built. It is doubtful whether there will be vessels enough to handle next year's sugar crop. About a dozen new boats have been launched and nearly the same number are under way, but as it is estimated that there will be 400,000 tons of sugar to move they will not relieve the situation a great deal. The James Rolph will do her best to help out matters, however. She is 169 feet 1 inch long, 37 feet 9 inches beam, and 12 feet 8 inches draft. James Rolph, Jr., of the firm of Hind, Rolph & Co., is the managing owner and the vessel is named after his father. She was launched from Bendixsen's yards in Eureka and christened by Miss Anna M. Reid. The James Rolph will be commanded by Captain F. A. Dedrick.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Permission of Authorities Must Be Obtained to Build Churches.

A notification of the Home Department will shortly be issued containing regulations for the control of foreign religions. Hitherto Christianity has been left unmolested, and no notice has been taken when a church or chapel has been erected. By the new notification, before a church or chapel is established, the approval of the authorities must be obtained.—Kobe Chronicle.

MCKINLEY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN. WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President leaves for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Postma-

ter General and Mrs. Smith, who were to have accompanied the President, will not go with him, but will join the Presidential party later.

ALGER'S FAREWELL.

Scenes at the Last Cabinet Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The features of the Cabinet meeting today were the farewell of Secretary Alger and the presentation of his successor, Mr. Root. Half an hour after the Cabinet assembled Mr. Root appeared at the White House. He was immediately admitted and was formally presented to those of his new colleagues whom he had not met. His greeting was pleasant and cordial. He remained but a few minutes, leaving shortly before noon to catch the 12:45 train for New York. When he left the White House he said he would return and assume charge of the War Department August 1. Shortly after Mr. Root's departure General Alger made his adieu. He shook hands with the President and each member of the Cabinet.

THE LATEST NEWS

Condensed Telegrams by the Aorangi.

President of San Domingo Assassinated—The Boers and the Dynamite Monopoly.

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 26.—General Ulysses Houroux, President of the Dominican Republic, was assassinated at Boca at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. Vice President General Figuero immediately assumed the direction of affairs.

The remains of the President will probably be taken to San Domingo for the funeral services. JOHANNESBURG, July 26.—A rumor is current here that the Raad, at first refused to accept President Kruger's resignation only by the chairman's casting vote. Anyway, the Dynamite Company appears to be alarmed at the apparent determination of the Volksraad to cancel its monopoly. The Volksraad adjourned today's discussion of the company's proposals, and it is stated that the Executive Council at Pretoria has adopted the new distribution proposal, giving the Witwaters and Goldfields ten members in the Volksraad, instead of four and an additional six members for Klorksdorp, Heidelberg and Petcheftroom.

An immense meeting of Uitlanders held here tonight, adopted resolutions denouncing the franchise law as wholly inadequate, and demanding effective guarantees and a proper redistribution scheme.

TO BE CREMATED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—It was decided today by Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll and her daughters that the cremation of Mr. Ingersoll's body would be postponed until Thursday.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A large force of men are cleaning off the site of the proposed new dry dock at Mare Island.

At the second day of the Goodwood meeting July 26 Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry's) Mermaid won the Goodwood plate of 800 sovereigns. Mrs. Langtry, in securing this race, has broken her prolonged spell of ill luck.

Gideon J. Tucker, ex-Secretary of State of New York, died from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years old.

The Kansas corn record may be broken this year by a crop of 300,000,000 bushels.

The amalgamation of twenty-eight large plumbing material manufacturers of the country has been perfected in New York under the title of the Central Foundry Company, with a capitalization of \$14,000,000.

The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming with a view to possible conflict in Korea.

Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor, is dying of Bright's disease in New York. While there is no hope of his recovery, skillful nursing may prolong his life for some days.

HAS FAITH IN HAWAII.

Will Practice Law and Run a Coffee Plantation.

Thomas C. Ridgway, who arrived by the America Maru last Tuesday and who is assisting D. A. Ray during the latter's visit here, will probably make Hawaii his future home. He has shown that he has faith in the island's future by purchasing a small coffee estate on Hawaii. In addition he will devote himself to practicing law in Hilo, where he will live. Mr. Ridgway's former home was in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in the real estate business just prior to coming here. He bears a marked resemblance to his brother, who came out with the Commissioners last year.

The Dean Estate.

William R. Castle, administrator of the estate of William Dean, has filed his final accounts and petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$11,875.67 and asks to be allowed \$2,126.58, leaving a balance due the heirs of \$9,838.99.

A RICH PLANTER

Gives His Views on Future of Cuba.

What Osgood Welch, a Wealthy Plantation Owner, Tells the New York Herald.

Osgood Welch, a rich American sugar planter in Cuba, writing to the New York Herald on the future of that island, says:

"There is no getting away from the fact that Gomez and not General Brooke is the actual Governor of Cuba. The Americans own and rule the cities, but the insurgents own and rule the interior. The President knows this and all his army officers know it. Brigandage is as bad now as it was at any time under Weyler. They are shooting brigands all the time. Six, I believe, were shot the other day at Santiago. The American people do not know what is going on because the information is kept from them. American owners of plantations are afraid to come out openly for annexation because they fear the insurgents. But they are working under cover. As the owner of one of the largest plantations near Cienfuegos, I am not afraid to tell the truth. If annexation does not come pretty quickly this Government is going to have more trouble in Cuba than it has ever dreamed of.

"A great mistake was made at the outset, when the American soldiers went down there in January to take possession. The policy should have been to select a sufficient number of insurgents and enough could have been obtained then to police the island from one end to the other, and call upon the insurgents to give up their arms. What are our soldiers there for? Are they expected to protect the property-holders from plunder and brigandage by Cuban outlaws? If so, they are not doing it. The situation is as bad there now as it was under the Spanish. We have taken away the best government Cuba has had within four hundred years, and have put nothing in its place. There is no fear of the Spaniards in Cuba. The Spanish question is as dead there as the Irish question is in America.

"Do not misunderstand me. It was the proper thing for the Americans to take Cuba. We need it in our business, as the saying goes. But why not come out openly and say that we have taken it, and mean to keep it? What is the use of frittering away time by parleying with a lot of people who have no intention of developing the rich resources of the island, and who could not do it if they would? We Americans that own property in Cuba believe that annexation should come now, before any further injury is done. We are Americans, and have a right to protection there. It was bad enough to suffer ruin under the Spaniards, but it is intolerable to have it continued by our own people."

Mr. Welch thinks that the plantations will be able to secure what labor they can use. He adds:

"We need not expect much help from the insurgents in that respect. They do not want to work, and will not work. That is not their idea of the victory the Americans have won for them. They are looking for government positions and for plunder. Their army is breaking up into bands of brigands. The Spaniards know this, and they know that under Cuban rule existence would be made a burden to them. They are finding it out to a large extent already. That is why so many of them are leaving the island."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Foxed Problem May be Solved by Direct Negotiation.

LONDON, July 25.—Despite disquieting reports, it is believed at the British Foreign Office, that the Alaskan boundary dispute is trending towards settlement. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, today forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and Canadian positions.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—At the Cabinet meeting today the main topic discussed was the Alaskan boundary line dispute. Secretary Hay explained the status of the direct negotiations now in progress between himself and Mr. Tower, the British Charge, and said he was not without hope that this vexed problem would be solved by direct negotiation. Great Britain now seems willing to consider the proposal of the United States to give Canada the privilege of a port of entry into the Dominion, while retaining absolute sovereignty over the Lynn canal, and it is around this sort of a proposition that the hope of a settlement now hangs. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper came up incidentally, but no serious attention was given them.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

The Girl of To-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the one medicine that will give her the strength and make the new blood.

Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, explains why these pills are of special benefit to growing girls. A copy will be sent to any address. FREE on request.

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., said: "I am 21 years old, at 15 I was pale and weak and did not gain up to the doctor's care. Other treatment brought no better result and by the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease anæmia. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a box and before I had taken all of the pills I found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I had taken fifteen boxes and found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble and cannot remember when I was so strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."—FRANKIE HATHAWAY.—Cassius Times, Holland, Mich.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

If You Want a Comfortable, Low Phaeton OR Stylish Buggy OR Roomy Surrey

Call and Inspect Our Large Stock!

We just received direct from the factory per S. S. Australia.

Prices Lower Than Ever.

G. Schuman
FORT STREET.

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
MADE IN WORCESTER MASS.

OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Calf Vamp, FOR Leather-lined Rubber Heel.

Positively Waterproof

Sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DE. W. AYERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Household Supplies.

Do you realize what a number of articles the above two words imply? You will be surprised to find how many of them you can get at Dimond's. We are displaying in our large window a few articles which perhaps you thought we do not keep for sale. Among them you will see

Pearline,
Machine Oil,
Stove Polish,
(Enameline),
Shoe Polish,
Axle Oil,
Harness Oil,
Silver Polish,
Knife Polish,
Solarine
(The new metal polish. We are distributing free samples of this wonderful article.)
Electrozone
(A first class disinfectant).

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.
IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

SOLE AGENTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood.
"GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatsoever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL MEDICAL VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Eva Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Westons' Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

ANNEXATION DAY

Celebrated on Maui With Horse, Foot and Polo Races.

THE NEW MAUNAOLU SEMINARY

Pick at Halekahu Gulch—Cheta Game, Raed—A Party at Halekahu—Maui News Notes.

MAUI, Aug. 5, 1899.—Saturday, the 12th, the anniversary of Annexation Day will be celebrated on Maui by races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, and by a polo tournament at Pala.

The Maui Racing Association has arranged a schedule of six horse races, two trotting and four running races, one bicycle race, prize a gold medal valued at \$25—and two foot races, one for 100 yards and the other for 200 yards—prizes \$25 for each event.

The Makawao Polo Club will have a practice game this afternoon on the Sunnyside grounds preparatory to the tournament of the 12th. It is stated by the captain that four teams of three each will probably compete. It is not as yet decided whether the contest will take place in the morning or afternoon.

During the 3rd, a picnic party much enjoyed an outing in the beautiful woods along the ditch mauka of Halekahu gulch. In the party were Mesdames Dora von Tamsky and G. D. Freeth, Misses Margaret and Cordelia Walker, Miss McGowan, Messrs. Harry Houston and Geo. Bailey.

It is stated that work on the new Maunaloa Seminary will begin in the early part of September.

Today, the 5th, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin aided by four policemen raided a che fa bank in Wailuku, capturing two bankers, Young Hin and Ah Sam, and two runners, Akana and Ah Lin. The two former are released on \$500 bail each and the two latter, on \$50 bail.

During Tuesday, the 1st, a party consisting of Miss H. S. Judd, Lawrence Judd, Douglas Kincaid and others visited Halekahu from Olinda House.

Mrs. Sumner of Hilo is a guest of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Hilo. Miss Dolly Sumner of Hilo is at Olinda House.

Mrs. G. D. Freeth of Honolulu has been entertained by Mrs. Dowsett of Puomalei, Makawao.

The Misses (2) Walker will return to Honolulu after a most enjoyable visit at Erewhon Cattle Station, Kula. Weather: Generally warm and dry. Regular trade winds.

ILL-TREATED IN HAWAII

Italian Government Looking After Its Laborers Abroad.

A recent dispatch from Rome to the New York Sun says: "It is understood that the Italian Government has recently addressed strong representations to the State Department at Washington respecting the alleged ill-treatment of Italian immigrants in Hawaii. Blood-curdling stories from there are current in Italy, and the impression gained from them is that these immigrants are kept in a kind of slavery, chained, half-starved and tortured."

"Italians intending to emigrate to Hawaii are informed of what is in store for them, and as far as the Government can manage it direct emigration to the islands will be prevented."

THE HACKFELD MILL.

Best Coffee Plant Yet Seen on Hawaii Now Running.

The new coffee mill erected by H. Hackfeld & Co. at Waiolama is ready for business. A representative of the Hilo Tribune had the pleasure of being taken through the new Hackfeld coffee mill at Waiolama on Thursday last by Mr. Geo. Rodick, while Mr. Lusketter who has superintended the construction of the building and the installation of the machinery explained the process of the preparation of coffee by methods which he believes have no superior in the domain of coffee milling. This was the first day of running the plant and the huge cylindrical dryer was in operation driving the superfluous moisture out of several bags of coffee from Dr. Williams' place at Kailua. The capacity of the dryer is one hundred bags in twenty-four hours, this being the length of time required to perfectly dry the coffee as it comes from the pulper. By the rotation of the cylinder the coffee is kept constantly in motion, a prime requisite, while at the same time 8000 cubic feet of air per hour is forced through the cylinder at any required temperature, 200 degrees being the average highest allowed. The coffee is carried from the dryer to the boiler and thence to the pollisher, all transportation from the time the coffee enters the dryer until it comes out of the pollisher being done by the machinery worked by the machinery, so that two or at the most three men are all that is necessary to operate the plant. The dryer separates the coffee into eight grades if so required. For power two motors have been put in, one of thirty horse power and one of ten; the former being used when the whole plant is running and the latter when only the dryer.

George W. Julian, who lately died in Indiana at an advanced age, was one of the founders of the Republican party and served several terms in Congress. His political career was fatally blighted in 1872; however, when he took part in the Greeley bolt. Unlike Chauncey M. Depew and many other leaders in that ill-starred movement Mr. Julian did not return to the Republican fold, but remained outside with his ancient enemies. He never held but one more office and that was a territorial surveyorship in New Mexico.—S. F. Chronicle.

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THE OTHER SIDE

Aloha Coffee Company Files an Answer.

Claims That Fraud Was Used in Obtaining the Option for Its Olua Lands.

In the case of Albert E. Nichols vs. Aloha Coffee Company, an action to enforce the terms of an option on certain lands in Olua district, defendants have filed an answer setting up, among other things, that it refused and declined to comply with the terms of the agreement on the ground that when the said agreement was entered into the plaintiff, falsely and fraudulently held out to defendant as an inducement to grant the option of purchase that the plaintiff intended to and would use the land so to be conveyed to him for the purpose of raising and cultivating coffee trees thereon, and to increase the yield and output of the Kilaua Coffee Company, whereof plaintiff and others were then the owners. That a great advantage would have accrued to defendant from the cultivation of the coffee on said land, which lies contiguous to the coffee plantation of the defendant, and defendant therefore and only for that reason and under that inducement from plaintiff agreed to sell to him the said land.

Upon information and belief the defendant avers that the plaintiff never intended to use the said lands in the manner and for the purpose avowed, but had, before tender made by him as alleged in the complaint, contracted to sell the said option to the Olua Sugar Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of raising and cultivating sugar-cane, together with the lands of the Kilaua Coffee Company, and plaintiff was then at the time the option was granted disinterested and rooting up the coffee trees planted prior thereto and planting sugar-cane in their places.

That defendant was not aware of that fact at the time, but became informed of it afterwards and before the making of the alleged tender. That said land possessed a much greater value if used for cane-planting than for the cultivation of coffee, but that the advantages of the extension of coffee culture to the defendant were more than sufficient to compensate defendant for the lessening of the sales price of said lands.

And defendant avers that it is ready and willing to convey said lands to the plaintiff and to waive the forfeiture of said option if the said plaintiff shall in such manner as the court may direct obligate himself and his heirs and assigns to use the said land for the cultivation of coffee, as was promised by him when he obtained said option. That the difference in value to defendant in the premises is more than \$25,000 over and above the price for which said option was given, and that at the time when the agreement was made the land was actually worth \$50 per acre more for cane cultivation than the option obligated plaintiff to pay.

Defendant asks that it may go hence forth with costs and that the injunction heretofore granted restraining it from transferring the property may be set aside.

BRITISH AMERICAN LINE.

Steamships Chartered to Replace the Garonne and Port Albert.

Since the steamships Garonne and Port Albert have been chartered by the U. S. Government there has been some anxiety among business men here lest their freight from Seattle and Tacoma might be delayed for a long time. Henry Waterhouse & Co., Honolulu agents for the British-American line, have been advised that the Elithu Thomson and also one of the large Japanese freight carriers of the Northern Pacific have been chartered to take the place of the Garonne and Port Albert. The Elithu Thomson was to leave Seattle August 1st, and is expected here by the 10th. The Japanese steamer was expected to sail by the 15th and the two steamers together will bring the hundreds of tons of goods, machinery, etc., that was awaiting shipment for Honolulu on the wharves at Tacoma and Seattle.

WAILUA HOTEL

To be Thrown Open to the Public This Morning.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS EXCURSION

The Trip to Kahuku Mill and the New Hotel—Records Broken by the Press Train.

(From Saturday's Daily.)



"MINE HOST." The editors and press-men have been again together. Half around the Island this bright and sunny weather. They landed at Kahuku in just two hours and five. Which shows us that the railroad was never more alive.

But something new is standing on Wailua's shore. And every one who sees it will wonder more and more. So when you take vacation, and stocks nor buy nor sell, You'll find a deal of comfort at Haleiwa Hotel.

These editors and press-men declared that it was fine; They had not stopped their praises when all sat down to dine; And when they viewed the building, the lawn, the bridge, the sea, For once their principles agreed: "This is the place for me." P. H. D.

The press excursion yesterday along the line of the Oahu Railroad to the Wailua Hotel and Kahuku was a distinctly auspicious event. The press was well represented, there being a representative from every paper published in the city. In addition to the press people there were several other invited guests.

Those composing the party were: Rev. S. E. Bishop, The Friend; Professor F. H. Dodge, Planters' Monthly; W. R. Farrington, Bulletin; Edmund Norrie, Independent; J. M. Camara, Luitano; V. H. Kahanalo, Lahui Hawaii; H. E. Coleman, Y. M. C. A. Review; Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Anglican Church Chronicle; F. J. Testa, Independent; Y. Shen and Sung Yip, Chinese Times; W. Crawford, Chinese News; See Loong, Chinese Chronicle; H. Ayres, Volcano; G. F. Alfonso, Hilo a vox Publica; Frank Godfrey, Cincinnati Enquirer; C. Shiozawa, Hawaii Shimpu; D. W. Kamaulau, Ka Loea Kalaiana; S. C. Kamao, Ka Aloha Aina; C. L. Clement, H. A. Franson, The Guide; F. H. Austin, Austin's Weekly; an Advertiser representative; D. A. Ray, of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate; Thomas C. Ridgway, of Washington, D. C.; Photographer Weatherwax; General Adkace Walker, president of the Santa Fe railway system, H. von Holt, and General Passenger Agent Fred Smith.

Mr. Smith piloted the excursion, and no one who is a member of a party under Mr. Smith's guidance has anything but highest praise for the manner in which he fulfills the duties of director and host. Yesterday's excursion was no exception to the rule.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the special, consisting of B. F. Dillingham's private coach, "Pearl," and another passenger car pulled out from the depot. Engineer Petrie was at the throttle and it was evident that he was going to take advantage of the fact that there was a clear track ahead. Past beautiful Moanalua the train flew, Pearl City, a distance of 11.7-10 miles, being made in twenty minutes. Through the ricefields of Waipio and Hoosae the speed was increased. Ewa mill, 18 1/4 miles out, was reached in thirty minutes. To Wailua the speed was kept up and it was known that a record had gone. When a stop was made at that station, 33.3 miles from Honolulu, it was found that the time was fifty-four minutes, as against sixty-one minutes, the best previous time.

Along the line to Kahuku through a beautiful country with the rough, rugged mountains on the right, and the deep, watery blue on the left, the run was continued. No stop was made at Wailua, but a sufficient glimpse of a hotel was caught to give an idea of what could be expected on the return. Kahuku, the end of the line, was reached in exactly two hours and five minutes. The schedule time is three hours. A stop of 15 minutes was made here. H. von Holt conducted the party through the mill and explained to the unsophisticated the means



COLONIAL BUILDING, GREATER AMERICA EXPOSITION. The dominant feature of the Greater America exposition at Omaha is the novel exhibits of the resources, products, manufactures and characteristics of the peoples and lands that have fallen to the protection of the United States through the war with Spain. The Colonial building is one of the most interesting.

whereby the cane goes in at one end of the mill and comes out sugar at the other. Grinding was not in progress, the mill having been shut down for several days. "All aboard!" and the run back to Wailua was made in short order.

Major C. P. Lauka, manager of the Wailua Hotel, greeted the party at the station and conducted them to the hotel. A broad cement walk leads from the station to the bridge which crosses the Wailua river. This bridge is most picturesque, with its rustic design and canopy of straw. Standing on this structure one may catch the panorama in all its varied beauty.

Immediately in front is the hotel, which emphasizes at once the progressive spirit of its creator, B. F. Dillingham. The edifice is large and of elegant, symmetrical design. Encircling both stories are broad, spacious verandahs with arched roofing that does away with all glare from the sun. The pillars, the verandahs, the broad, cool aspect of the whole building are of the colonial order so well adapted to the needs of this climate. Large lawns slope down to the water's very edge. Nowhere can a more superb view of the sea, with the surf tossing up its spray as it dashes on the rocks, be found than by standing on the front verandah. One of the Wailua streams whose mouth is here affords ample opportunity for boating.

As one passes through the pillared arch the inscription overhead, "Haleiwa—Beautiful Home"—seems very apt. The fittings are worthy the structure they adorn. Everything is of the finest quality from the polished hardwood floors to the paintings which grace the walls. Among these latter is "Konaiaia," by Hitchcock, which was considered the most striking of the last Kilauea Art League exhibition. On the first floor are the parlor, a dining room and kitchen. On the second floor are the sleeping apartments sumptuously furnished, with bath and telephone in every room. Together with the cottages there are eighteen apartments. The cottages are fitted up in the same manner as the hotel. To the left of the main building is the billiard room with nothing lacking to suit the most fastidious knight of the cue. The hunting lodge though not yet finished is a gem. Electric lights and water are furnished by the hotel's own dynamo and pumping plant.

After being shown about the building the guests seated themselves before a sumptuous repast to which all did justice. In response to a toast "The Manager and the Institution" Major Lauka responded in feeling terms. His remarks were well received, and it is safe to say that every one of the party felt that under the able direction of Manager Lauka and his wife Wailua Hotel will become a synonym for elegance, comfort and good management. Mr. Ray and Mr. Weather responded to Mr. Lauka. Edmund Norrie of the Independent replied to "The Press" and assured the manager that the aid and good wishes of Honolulu's press would always go with the Wailua Hotel.

A thorough inspection of the grounds was then made under the pilotage of Manager Lauka. At about 2 o'clock the start for Honolulu was made. In less than two hours after, the journey's end was reached.

The hotel will be thrown open to the public today. Last night Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham went down and will remain over Sunday. A large number of people will go down today to view what is to be Honolulu's great summer resort. Manager Lauka reports that every one of the rooms is engaged. The success of the new hotel is already assured.

HOMEWARD BOUND

The California Regiment Leaves Manila.

North Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota and Idaho Volunteers to Follow—Latest From the Front.

MANILA, July 26, 12:24 p. m.—The transport Sherman sailed today for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; also two batteries of California heavy artillery, including 9 officers and 86 men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the War Department today. One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu, in which the American forces were victorious. It bears date of today and is as follows: "Following received from Cebu today: Bandits from Cebu mountains are robbing and impressing the people of the coast towns. On Monday Lieutenant Moore, with a detachment of the Twenty-third infantry, while scouting in the mountains, was fired upon from a strongly fortified position and one private was killed, his name not being given. There were no other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured."

Another dispatch refers to the organization of volunteer regiments in the Philippines as follows: "Bell has enlisted about five hundred men. Wallace, still in the south, has about four hundred. Lockett, now enlisting, has over four hundred applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively of volunteers."

The Colonel Bell referred to in the dispatch is in command of the Thirty-sixth infantry, and Colonel Wallace of the Thirty-seventh. Colonel Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment, which is to be raised in the Philippines. The third dispatch says: "The storm has abated. The Sherman has sailed and leaves today with all the troops of California. The Grant is being loaded and leaves in about four days with the troops of North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. The Minnesotas are preparing to leave on the Sheridan as soon as the transport can be unloaded and loaded. Other volunteer organizations will leave as soon as the transports are available."

General Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the President to have no delay in the matter.

A TESTIMONIAL.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious, and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



THE CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP

Just received by the Australia a fine assortment of . . . Harness Trimmings; also Whips, Dusters, Brushes, etc.

Special attention given to plantation orders at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND Whatnots.

That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable.

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

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—SAY THAT—

Malaria AND Microbes

Have small chances when PURE WATER is provided

THIS IS THE SEASON

When drinking water needs to be purified.

You can get the most perfect

Water Filters

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Coolers

From

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

At their Fort Street Store

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Household Supply Department On Bethel Street.

Read the Advertiser.

75 Cents a Month.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 8, 1899.

A GOOD OPINION ABOUT CUBA.

In another column appears a letter written to the N. Y. Herald by Mr. Osgood Welch, who is a sugar planter in Cuba. Mr. Welch was, some years ago, engaged in the business of refining sugar in Philadelphia, and subsequently was engaged in the importation of sugar from Cuba. He finally became a sugar planter, and is thoroughly familiar with the business. He is a man of unusual ability, and his judgment on the situation in Cuba should be carefully considered.

The standing menace in the near future to the Hawaiian sugar industry is the sugar industry of Cuba. The planters of Louisiana also regard it as a menace to their own sugar industry. The sugar beet people also so regard it.

The United States undertook to maintain order in Cuba until its people should establish and maintain decent self-government. It was believed at one time that they could and would do so.

The experience of the last few months is, that there can be no political order in Cuba until there is industrial prosperity, and there cannot be industrial prosperity if Cuban sugars are subject to the Federal tariff laws. The Federal government is confronted with the proposition of annexing the island, so as to make its sugar free, or with the other proposition of dealing with a million and a half of people who in their poverty, will be restless, rush into insurrection, and cast upon the government a large expense in maintaining order. So Mr. Osgood says: "If annexation does not come pretty quickly this government is going to have more trouble in Cuba than it has ever dreamed of."

The Americans in Cuba, larger in number than the American born residing in these islands, take the same ground that Americans have taken here, that it is the manifest destiny of Cuba to become a part of the United States, and the Expansionists agree with them. The sugar interests and the Anti-Expansionists oppose. As for ourselves, it needs much heroic patriotism for us to become hearty Expansionists, when that means the favoring of a competition of our own industry with the same industry in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, where there is, at least, much more labor to be had than we can secure.

While the lower classes in Cuba may oppose annexation, there is already evidence to show that the Cubans who have property and influence, together with the Americans and Europeans, are beginning those manipulations in politics, which will secure in Cuba a popular vote for annexation. A few American "bosses," manipulating the local Cuban politicians, and, indirectly aided by the American troops, will easily stuff the ballot boxes, and the majority of votes will be in favor of annexation. If the Sugar Trust is investing in Cuban properties, it can readily furnish the sum needed to persuade the ignorant voters. But with annexation, it will be some years before Cuba will seriously injure us.

MOVING TO DISBAR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This case, which will be celebrated in our jurisprudence, has been decided by the Supreme Court, as the majority of lawyers knew it would be, by a dismissal of the case. The statement of the case carried with it the conviction that Mr. Cooper was, as Attorney-General, doing an official duty and he could be reached only by impeachment as the Constitution provides. There may be a well grounded suspicion that the motion for disbarment was made by the complainant, with knowledge that the motion would be denied, but that it would give him an opportunity to hold up Mr. Cooper to the "Scorn of Mankind," or of "getting even" with him, by public denunciation before a court.

The complainant had, as a government prosecutor, been restricted by Mr. Cooper, his superior officer, in arranging the machinery of a trial before the Police Court but there had been no interference in the substance of the trial and the prisoner was promptly convicted and justice was done. The complainant felt that the social air had been polluted by the offensive smell of an "abstract wrong" which Mr. Cooper had left exposed like a dead dog on the highway. It was even worse. He felt that Mr. Cooper had committed an act which was, in effect, an unwelcome treatment of one of our several Palladiums of Liberty; that Mr. Cooper had kicked, knocked down, defaced and rubbed in the dirt and dragged through a horse pond, this particular Palladium. It became, therefore, in his opinion a solemn duty as a lawyer and citizen, to fill Mr. Cooper's soul with anguish at his own misdeeds, and hold him up forever as a day to the fiercest scorn of such por-

tions of mankind, including tourists and penal contract laborers, as commensurate the bone and sinew of the community. He desired to hang up Mr. Cooper as a warning to the Attorney-Generals who may succeed him, just as the body of Capt. Kidd was hung in chains on the banks of the Thames, as a warning against piracy.

The complainant, with the assistance of able counsel, has discharged his duty. The Scorn of Mankind was cordially invited to fix his fierce gaze upon the Attorney-General, during a public trial of the case, and the court was asked to gibbet high the hardened wretch who had raised the mischief with one of the precious Palladiums.

But the Supreme Court says it has no constitutional power to prevent or punish the Attorney-General's ravages among the rights of the people; that the high court of impeachment alone can reach him. The court says that it is not quite clear what the complainant was driving at, in the proceedings because it is so apparent that Mr. Cooper was acting as Attorney-General, and his official conduct cannot be reviewed by the court.

When the court so decides, it makes it uphill work to invoke the fierce gaze of the Scorn of Mankind. Mr. Cooper places over the flashing eyes of Scorn, the goggles of the verdict which the court has given him, and the perplexed laymen lose the fun of seeing some one roasted.

The proceedings arose out of a neglect of duty by the Attorney-General. It is the unwritten law that superior officers shall protect and defend their inferior officers while they are discharging their duties. But this should not be done without discrimination. In this case, the Finance or the Law Department should have carefully examined the evidence upon which the tax collector was charged with assault. If it clearly showed that the collector was guilty, the Departments, both Finance and Law, should have refused to assist him. If the evidence disclosed a doubt about his guilt, he was entitled to be defended by his superior officer, because no subordinate will be efficient and faithful when he is told that if in the discharge of his duty, he is attacked, he must take care of himself at his own cost. In the larger municipal governments of the Mainland, it is the common practice for each department to employ its own counsel, so that while one department is prosecuting, another department of the same government is defending. This is one of the queer conditions that exist in a world of imperfect creatures. Perhaps the complainant in this case has done good service in showing how very imperfect we are.

The President, however, can remove the Attorney-General, and if he has not behaved properly, why not send the papers to Washington, and submit them to the President?

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Senator John T. Morgan gave to the Press at Selma, Alabama, on the 14th of July his views about the political situation regarding the newly acquired territories. He said:

"The Congress that assembles in December will, in providing for the government of our new possessions, have to modify the tariff, which will materially strengthen the Democratic position. Sugar will give you issue enough. We can no more place a tax on sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines than we can from Louisiana.

"Then in providing for the government of the islands, will come the arranging of a financial system. Silver has been the only money there, therefore the remonetization of silver will be again demanded by the Democrats. If we can't get free coinage we will say 'give us five hundred or a thousand millions.' Once we make an inroad, the rest of the party way will be cleared."

Whether it will be fortunate for Hawaii, if Congress adopts his views, is a grave question. So far as Hawaii is concerned, it is a sound doctrine. But, there may be a menace to us in opening wide the door. Our prayer is that of the old farmer:

"God bless me and my wife Mary,
My son John and his wife Sally,
God bless us four,—and no more."

We ask Congress to bless us with the free sugar laws, but when it comes to blessing other people, we believe that the line should be strictly drawn against them. Senator Morgan is one of our best friends, but we hope he won't become too friendly towards other people.

A FALSE DISPATCH.

In another column is republished a special cable dispatch to the N. Y. Sun from Rome regarding the cruel treatment of Italian laborers in Hawaii. As there are only a few Italian laborers in service here, under our penal contract labor law and they do not complain, the dispatch to the Sun is not true. In the tables of the last census, which was carefully taken, the number of "other nationalities" including both men and women, was 600. There are possibly thirty Italians in this class. But there are none of them on the sugar plantations.

AN ALARMING VIEW.

The New York Observer is the oldest organ of the Presbyterian church in the Eastern States. It has this to say about the observance of Sunday:

"Is Sunday to be in no sense a foretaste of the heavenly world to which we profess to be hastening? Is it merely a day for heavy dinners and more or less aesthetic enjoyment, in a half-operative entertainment in the churches? Is Sunday to be a mere show day for one's best clothes, or for one's turnout in the parks and on the boulevards? Are we to avoid all the most serious books and all the most serious thoughts? Is everything that tells of our weakness and of the shortness of human life so much fatalism? Is it a gloomy thought that we are seeking another country, even an heavenly? Are the harps that we shall then tune a myth? Has the end of the nineteenth century revealed it as a fact that Scripture is so much poetry, a soothing opiate when it tells of the joys of Heaven? Is it a mere gloomy delusion when it tells of the doom of the wicked? Is the church prepared to sound a final toll for those who have steadfastly tried to bend it to their easy-going purposes? Even if we are arguing on mere political and sociological grounds, the whole voice of ancient and modern history would sound with one note to the effect that self-restraint, the fight against temptation, is the sole safeguard of any individual or set of individuals. Rest and abandon are different things. You will hear nine men pleading for license where you will hear one pleading for more rest. We have downed Puritanism in this country, but at a fearful cost. Many a premature grave is being dug on Monday for the man who would take no Puritanism on Sunday."

If the Observer cannot exhibit any better outcome of the work of the Church during the last thousand years, it makes the case a discouraging one. At least, it suggests the query whether the Church has really discovered and preached the natural, the proper, and, it may be called, the "scientific" way of observing Sunday? There may be no "scientific" way of observing it, but if there is none, then what is to be done to correct this alleged error in observing that day? Is there not something wrong, radically wrong, in the traditional methods of observance, if the Church, more enlightened now than ever before, does not keep its members in order? It is a serious charge to make, that "we have downed Puritanism in this country." Have not the intelligent body of Christians "downed Puritanism" because it ought in many respects to be "downed"? The charge is made, not by the unbelievers, but by a powerful organ within the Church itself.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Senator Depew has recently returned from his trip to Europe, and gives to the press his opinions. He says that in the desire to avoid revolution in Paris, President Loubet made up an extraordinary Cabinet. A similar Cabinet made up in Washington by President McKinley would be as follows:

Secretary of State—Thomas B. Reed.
Secretary of Treasury—Wm. J. Bryan.

Secretary of War—Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary of the Navy—Edward Atkinson.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jerry Simpson.

Secretary of the Interior—Gov. Pin-gree.

Attorney-General—Simon Buckner. Mithenau, the French Secretary of Commerce, is a rampant socialist, and General the Marquis de Gallifet, Secretary of War, shot 35,000 of the Socialists in 1871.

Senator Depew quotes the statement of an eminent Frenchman which bears on the influence of racial heredity in thought, and illustrates the point repeatedly made in this paper that the natives should not be blamed for their racial dislike of our small Republic. He said: "The French know nothing, and do not care to know anything of other countries. We have been only thirty years trying, under the form of a republic, which is not a republic according to Anglo-Saxon ideas, to break up the traditions and eradicate the heredity of a thousand years of autocratic government. It took you in Great Britain, and continuing in America, hundreds of years to accomplish this." The force of heredity is the first lesson to be learned in the study of political evolution.

ALGER A SACRIFICE.

In plain language Secretary Alger has been offered up as a sacrifice for the sins of the people. Some one had to be put on the altar for these sins, like the Jewish atonement made with bulls and goats and the people had their eyes on Alger and caught him. He was no better or worse than the average politician. His appointment was due to the system of spoils. The War Department got into trouble and he

was at the head of it. Congress had failed to create a good army system. The members crowded their political favorites into the ranks of army officers. The army was starved in its equipment by insufficient laws, and when an increase from 25,000 to 250,000 men suddenly became necessary, no living man could, at the head of the War Department, have given satisfaction. So Alger had to suffer for the sins of the people's Representatives. No one expected that the members of Congress would rise up in a penitential attitude and say: "We have sinned." But when the people became angry, and proposed to lynch Alger, they stood aside, and said with pity: "There goes poor Alger, he is the creature of circumstances." Besides, Alger was an inferior man, and did not have brains enough to meet the many embarrassing conditions. In his management of the War Department, he generally took a course directly opposite to that usually taken thirty-five years ago by Secretary Stanton, who kept the politicians at arm's length, after the people had discovered that war was a serious business. His retirement is not a triumph of the people, but a step in the self-education of the people. There is nothing that shows this so clearly, as the approval of the President's action in the selection of good officers for the new regiments, and his positive refusal to accept volunteer regiments.

EMANCIPATED JAPAN.

Nearly all of the new treaties made between Japan and the European nations went into effect on July 19th, but the consular jurisdiction did not until August 4th.

Japan is now by the voluntary act of civilized nations, placed on the common footing of all nations. The arbitrary, despotic and, in many respects, the unjustifiable power assumed over Japan by the foreign nations for nearly forty years, gave way to an acknowledgment of international rights. During these years even the most conservative Americans have made no protest against the despotic act of the Federal government, an act entirely contrary to the spirit of American political thought. The nation has been doing for these many years in Japan just what it is now doing in Luzon,—dictating to an alien people what they should do.

There is much misgiving as to the conduct of the Japanese, under the new conditions of affairs. The old European residents predict that they will constantly do acts of injustice to foreigners, and that there will be no practical remedy for any wrong done.

We cannot expect the Japanese to change at once their racial methods of dealing with offenders. We refuse ourselves to abolish absurdities in the administration of our own laws towards ourselves and other nations, and yet we demand that the Japanese should be measured by the highest standards of the world. Besides, there is a strong feeling among those who are subjects of powerful nations that they may impose on the Japanese in many ways, especially in minor matters. It has been the habit of the great Powers to treat the Asiatics arrogantly. The United States alone have been considerate.

The ruling class in Japan are alive to the necessity of avoiding any friction with foreigners. They have already gone so far, in several places, as to provide better jail accommodations for foreign prisoners than they do for Japanese subjects. While they have justly insisted on the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, they have been ready to show the world, that they could be just in the settlements of disputes which involved foreigners. There will be, of course, more or less friction, under the new conditions, but it will not be serious so long as the representatives of all nations, as well as the Japanese rulers, are resolved that quarrels shall be avoided.

In March, 1881, King Kalakaua was, with his suite, the guest of the Emperor of Japan. The King voluntarily offered to revise the Hawaiian treaty with Japan, so as to exclude the unusual right of Consular jurisdiction. The Emperor and his Cabinet regarded such a revision as an entering wedge in their efforts to secure similar revision in all treaties. The offer was accepted, and a draft of a revised treaty made. But as soon as the European governments heard of it, they insisted on the suspension of the proceedings, and an indefinite postponement resulted. Before this had occurred, the Imperial government in return for this voluntary offer of King Kalakaua, gave to him entertainments and receptions, which seemed to tax the resources of the Empire, and now, eighteen years afterwards, seem to have been unreal in their splendor, and equaling the most gorgeous spectacles ever presented to Royal guests in the history of the Orientals.

What Hawaii offered to do, and was restrained from doing in 1881, has now been done by all of the Powers.

The good will of the Japanese government towards Hawaii continued until 1897, when in the promotion of its own policy, the government of Hawaii violently terminated this desirable

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIAN HAMME, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run-down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SHOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 41, six for \$1.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

friendship, and committed what the Japanese regarded as an unpardonable insult, in violently returning the subjects to Japan. How far the Japanese government has the right to resent this act, or how far any nation has the right to resent an alleged grievance, is a question in morals that it is idle to discuss.

Japan ceases to have any direct relations with Hawaii. She now deals with the greater America, and her relations with us will be arranged at Washington.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

If the dispute between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Alaska boundary had taken place twenty years ago, the air would have been full of war cries, the blood would have been up on both sides, and war preparation have been made on an extensive scale. The delicate situation today is not realized.

The vast territory of the British east of the Alaska shore line is interior land. The Americans claim the entire shore front, and refuse to let the British have any outlet whatever to the sea. It is the case of a man who has a long strip along the highway, and refuses to let his neighbor, who owns an enormous tract of land in the rear of it, have any right of way to the highway. Among private persons the State steps in and compels a right of way to be given. Among sovereign States only the war power can secure it. Great Britain insists on an opening to the ocean of her immense territory, and wishes to leave the case to arbitration. The United States says, "We will not arbitrate because we have exclusive right to the shore." What an individual would be forced to do, a nation refuses to do, and the people applaud. "Let us keep all we have,—give the Britishers nothing," shouts the crowd. And so we would, if it were not for the fact that the British have us "on the hip" in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which prevents us from holding an exclusive right in an isthmian canal.

Both governments however are avoiding friction. The Washington government delays sending troops to Pyramid hill. The British government keeps its Customs men and mounted police well in hand on the frontier. Both governments discourage war talk. The good people in both countries insist on amicable adjustment, and concessions if necessary. But the men in both countries, who go about with "flags" in their pockets, may whip them out at any moment, wave them, and insist on the nobility of another war for the sake of national honor. Twenty years ago they would have promptly flung their respective navies at each other. Today lines of conservative men stand with locked arms before the irrepressibles, and tell them to keep their flags in their pockets.

Those who have visited the city of New York, will remember the massive United States Custom house in Wall street. After many years of negotiation, it has been sold by the government to private parties, at the rate of \$104 per square foot of land. A new building will be erected. The price paid indicates the value of land in the business parts of the city. As the standard dimensions of city lots are 25x100 feet, it appears that at the rate paid, a city lot in that neighborhood, is valued at \$260,000. The price paid for the Custom house premises is \$3,265,000. This price would leave no profit to those who pay it, if a "sky scraper" could not be built upon the land, rising to a dozen stories.

The friends of University Extension are actively pushing it in this city. Small as this community is, it commands the services of Prof. Rolfe, and Prof. Dewey, one of the most prominent men in America, in this line of work is now here to explain, construct and encourage. After an experience with Prof. Rolfe, the friends of Extension need not hesitate to expect from Prof. Dewey the most valuable instruction, and he is entitled to a large audience.

SAN DIEGO LINE

Colonel Walker Discusses Its Future.

Palatal Steamers to be Put On Within a Year in Connection With Santa Fe Line.

"Yes, the present line of freight boats now running between the Orient and San Diego will be superseded in the near future by first-class ocean liners which will hold both for passenger and freight traffic," said Colonel Aldace F. Walker last night at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Colonel Walker is the chairman of the board of directors of the Santa Fe Railway, which controls the line of freighters which have been plying between San Diego and Japan for a short time past.

"The freight line was put in as a feeder," he continued, "but now we are satisfied that we should be justified in installing a regular first-class service, and another year may see it in active operation. The steamers put in will be as good as anything now running, or which is to run in the Pacific, and if we cannot buy them already built they will be built to order. The passenger traffic of this ocean is bound to increase and the Santa Fe, with its direct through line, should be able to get its share of the travel, especially the transcontinental part of it."

"Under its reorganization, made in 1896, the Santa Fe system has gone steadily ahead, and is now paying stock dividends. The stock is very widely held, there being over 12,000 holders in the United States and a great number in England. Before many days the foot of the Santa Fe locomotive will be heard in San Francisco and the Southern Pacific monopoly, which has existed for years, will be broken."

"Honolulu is a delightful garden spot. This is my first visit, but it shall not be the last. In addition to their charm and beauty the islands have a magnificent future before them. Commerce will make them great, even more than the sugar industry. Of course in these days of marvelous profits in sugar it is hardly to be expected that there would be any other god of industry in these islands. What some day more attention will be given to fruits and to small farms so that so many things will not have to be imported. Why, in alligator pens alone there is a big opportunity. In New York this fruit is a great luxury on account of its rarity, and there is no reason why the islands should not export them by the ton."

"In New York Hawaii is comparatively unknown." But knowledge regarding it is slowly spreading. There should not an exposition of any importance in the United States pass by without these islands being represented. Advertise yourselves. Let the world know who and what you are and the glories of the islands."

"I want to say a word about the Oahu railroad. I don't think people here fully appreciate it. Its service, management and future is of a high order and its promoter deserves much credit for his enterprise."

Colonel Walker leaves today by the Australia. His presence in New York is almost a continual necessity owing to his connection with the Santa Fe, which has grown to be one of the greatest railroads of the United States. His stay here was limited to one week.

DE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN.

Tek up de Black Man's Burden—
Dem chickens doncher steal,
Fight shy uv all de henroosts,
Keep out de white folks' fief.
Go ax de Lawd's forgiveness;
Gilt down, yo' nigger, kneel!
Yo're full uv eggs an' bread meat,
So moan an' pray an' peal.

Tek up de Black Man's Burden—
No use to prowle no mo';
De white man's got yo' spotted,
De coops an' locked 'fo' 'em.
No good us holdin' picnics,
Dey's gwine to be too sho'.
Wid chickens roostin' high up
An' bulldozers at de do'.

Tek up de Black Man's Burden—
Yo've got to go to work;
Lay down yo' gun an' ramsh,
An' put away dat dirk.
No need uv scappin' now days,
An' ashlin' 'roun' about—
De white man owns sweet 'taters,
An' you an' him am out.

Tek up de Black Man's Burden—
An' stop dat stealin' fruit;
Quit tekkin' watermillions,
An' shootin' craps to boot.
Yo're bound to git in trouble,
Yo'll never go ahead,
An' po' white trash am battah
N' niggahs beggin' bread.

Tek up de Black Man's Burden—
Go sen' yo' sons to school,
An' make 'em swat an' study
Or dey'll fin' out how to figgher,
An' how to read an' write.
An' den dey'll talk an' argue
An' won't be dyin' to fight.

MORTUARY REPORT

Agent Reynolds on the Death Rate.

Says It Is Not High and That the City's Population Has Been Underestimated.

"No, I don't believe the death rate of this city is growing; at any rate not so fast as people imagine from casually reading the mortuary reports," said C. B. Reynolds, the agent of the Board of Health, a day or two since. "While the death rate for July was 93, it should be noted that there were five deaths from violence in that month, and that eight more were those of non-residents. By non-residents I mean those who have only been in the city a few days. There are a great many invalids who come here only to die after a few weeks or months at the most, but so far we have not classed them as non-residents, though I believe that we should do so."

"What population do you base your calculations on, Mr. Reynolds?"

"Thirty-five thousand is the figure we calculate the percentage on, but I am well satisfied that at least another 5,000 should be added, and even then the estimate would be a low one. Why, one has only to look at the large number of buildings going up in every direction, as well as those built in the last year, to see how rapidly people are coming in. The hotels and lodging houses are all crowded and there is hardly half a dozen vacant houses for rent. Take some of the new buildings going up in the Chinese quarter, for instance. Some of them will hold as many as a hundred people, not all Chinese, either."

"How about the white population?"

"I have no hesitation in saying that that has doubled since the census was taken. Walk down Fort street at any hour of the day and every other man you meet is a stranger. I am satisfied that the census to be taken next year will be a revelation to us in many respects."

"Is there no way of estimating the increase of white population?"

"Not any that would be reliable. We form an estimate from the arrivals on the steamships and sailing vessels, but the estimate is valueless for practical purposes. To illustrate, let me mention the case of mechanics. Large numbers of these have been coming from the Coast, but they don't stay. They work a few weeks, get homesick and leave without saying a word to anyone. These men are used to going to the theater every evening, getting a good glass of beer for five cents, besides fish, fruit and table luxuries that cost a small fortune here, while in California they constitute an every-day diet. That is the reason workmen don't stay in Honolulu, and, as a class, they won't do so until these conditions are changed. And what is true of workmen is true of many others, who say it costs too much to live here."

COLONEL ALDADE WALKER.

Something About the Past Career of a Notable Visitor.

Lieutenant Colonel Aldade F. Walker of New York, who is visiting this city, accompanied by Mrs. Walker and their daughters, Miss Mary Manning Walker and Miss Kate L. Walker, has held many positions of honor and trust previous to becoming chairman of the board of directors of the great Santa Fe Railroad system.

Aldade F. Walker has been twice State Senator of Vermont and was second in command of one of the Vermont regiments in the Civil War. He was appointed in 1887 one of the two Republican members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and two years later resigned to become chairman of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association. Since that time has been chairman of the Western Traffic Association and receiver of the Santa Fe. He is a notable railroad lawyer, too, and a prominent member of the Loyal Legion.

SORROW'S USES

The uses of sorrow I comprehend Better and better at each year's end

Deeper and deeper I seem to see Why and wherefore it has to be Only after the dark, wet days Do we fully rejoice in the sun's bright rays.

Sweeter the crust tastes after the fast Than the sated gourmand's finest repast.

The faintest cheer sounds never amiss To the actor who once has heard a hiss

To one who the sadness of freedom knows Light seem the fetters love may impose

And he who has dwelt with his heart alone Hears all the music in friendship's tone

So better and better I comprehend How sorrow ever would be our friend —Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Inventory Filed.

F. J. Wilhelm, administrator of the estate of Kamia Paulo Wilhelm, deceased, has filed an inventory of the

estate, as follows: Family residence on Young and Keeaumoku streets, \$3500; lot on north side of Young street, \$1500; lot on Young street near Keeaumoku, \$2000; lot on King street, opposite Catholic cemetery, \$2350; two pieces of land on Molokai, \$50; and personal property which brings the value of the whole estate to \$11,580.

BANK OF SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25.—The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise its circulation to 2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the treasury will be made at 2½ per cent and private loans at 5 per cent.

OLAA PLANTATION

Great Progress is Being Made in Planting.

Manager McStocker's Work Praised—Healthy Patches of Cane Growing in All Directions.

"I was through the Olaa district a few months ago," said J. G. Pratt, a representative of Bruce Waring & Co., a reporter of the Hilo Herald last week, "before any work was performed and I could not help noticing the great changes that have taken place since my visit at that time. In the lower lands the greatest amount of work has been done and it shows for itself. I would not dare say how many acres have been cleared, but there is a large tract of the finest soil I ever saw anywhere."

"A number of plowmen are working the land and preparing it for seed and in a few months this will be growing finely. The fern trees have all been cut down and piled in different parts of the land, the stumps have been cut close to the ground and burned. As the trunks decay they become excellent fertilizer and add to the quality of the land. From the road the scene is one that will win the admiration of any sugar planter. In the vicinity of the nine-mile point great progress is being made in the erection of buildings; quarters for the men and substantial stables have been erected. I believe the manager's residence will also be built there."

"As I view the proposition of the Olaa Sugar Company, it is one of the best on the Islands for an investment. When their upper lands are producing the mill will be grinding the year round and the acreage should yield an enormous amount of sugar. The Waiakea Mill Company has about 3,000 acres under cultivation and is capitalized for \$500,000, upon which the company earns about 60 per cent. Suppose the Olaa Company has in a few years 12,000 acres of producing cane, it would seem to me that even with sugar much lower than it now is the plantation would be a splendid paying one, and when all of the land of the company is under cultivation the \$5,000,000 capitalization will not be a whit too high. I prophesy this: that within six months, as the Doughty Thomases have an opportunity to see what is being done, any bear movement of the stockholders will disappear and people will fall over each other in their efforts to buy shares. Of all the sugar properties I have seen on the Islands Olaa presents itself to me as the best. The conditions are excellent; so good, in fact, that the plantation, though a large one, can be run at a less expense than others. Anyone who has been through Olaa knows what the soil is and knows that irrigation is not needed and in this there will be a great saving of expense. On one of the new plantations I am told there will have to be two pumping plants and between these there will be six miles of piping. Calculate the expense of that and compare it with Olaa, where there is natural irrigation, and you will see the advantage Olaa has in this respect."

"In my opinion Mr. McStocker shows wisdom in concentrating his efforts; and his work shows for itself in a way that any one can see what is being done. You may go through the district and on all sides you will find patches of cane which show an exceedingly healthy growth. Cane a few months old is waist-high and in some places that which has been growing six or eight months is as tall and hardy looking as that which on the average plantation has grown a year. I presume that as soon as the lower lands are in cane the work of preparing the upper lands will begin. A friend of mine from the States, who visited here a few weeks ago, has an option on a contract for clearing 1,000 acres. It is a class of work he is familiar with but he is unaccustomed to Asiatic labor. He has returned to the States for the purpose of securing the same white men who have worked for him in the past. If he can get them down he will take the contract and proceed with the work."

Going to the Coast.

Harry F. Lewis of Lewis & Co leaves for the coast on the China tomorrow on a business trip. He will be absent several months.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

FUNERAL PAGEANT

Imperial Ceremonies at St. Petersburg.

Emperor and Grand Duke's Bore the Coffin of the Czarewitch—A Royal Mourning.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald, describing the funeral of the Czarewitch, says:

The Dowager Empress, accompanied by the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses and attended by Mrs. Ozeroff, her maid of honor, Count Benkendorf and Admiral Loman, arrived on 19th Inst. at Novo-Rosleyak and embarked on the Ironclad St. George. The vessel left for Batoum, followed by a convoy of the Black Sea fleet. On the arrival of the vessels at Batoum the St. George alone entered the harbor, the other vessels remaining outside.

The entire Black Sea fleet had assembled to pay the last honors to the defunct hereditary Grand Duke. The vessels were drawn up in a double line that extended all the way from Batoum to Novo-Rosleyak and the St. George, with her august passengers and the body of the Prince, passed down the center. The shroud was of cloth of gold, lined with bordered ermine.

The military service around the coffin at the train and at sea was performed by Generals Bibikov and Nicolai, the latter a colonel of the regiment of the Chevalier Guards; and by officers and non-commissioned officers of a delegation sent to Abbas-Touman, by the regiments of which the hereditary Grand Duke was chief, and by sailors belonging to the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaiévitch's Marine Corps, who accompanied him to St. Petersburg.

On the arrival of the Imperial train at St. Petersburg at 7 o'clock on Monday evening the Emperor and Grand Dukes in person carried the coffin to a catafalque of cloth of gold, drawn by eight horses that awaited it. Four generals laid over it a shroud of cloth of gold covered with ermine. The entire court and administration took part in the procession, which also included detachments of marine guards and representatives of all institutions of which the late Grand Duke was a member.

In front of the catafalque was carried, on a cushion of cloth of gold, the numerous decorations of the deceased Prince. Then came his flag officer with his favorite horse from the Imperial stables, clad with black cloth trappings.

A large body of clergy, among them the Grand Duke's Almoner, preceded by the choir of the Imperial chapel, bearing lighted tapers, walked immediately in front of the catafalque, the cords of which were held by the highest State functionaries.

Immediately behind the catafalque came the Emperor, followed by Baron Fredricksz, the court marshal, and General Hesse, the head of the Emperor's military household.

The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich came next, walking alone. Then came the Grand Dukes Vladimir Alexievitch, Sergius, Paul Michael Nicolaiévitch and his sons, the Grand Dukes Alexander, George and Sergius, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter Nicolaiévitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Dimitri Constantinovitch, the

ESTIMATE OF WORLD'S SUGAR CROP, JULY 6, 1899.

In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar production of all countries of the world, including those crops which have heretofore been ignored in statistics. These figures include local consumptions of home production wherever known:

Willett & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, July 6, 1899:	1898-99	1897-8	1896-7	1895-96
United States—Louisiana	235,000	310,447	282,009	237,720
Porto Rico	55,000	54,000	50,000	50,000
Cuba, crop	320,000	314,009	219,500	240,000
British West Indies—Trinidad, exports	50,000	53,000	53,000	58,000
Barbadoes, expts.	45,000	47,835	52,178	47,800
Jamaica	27,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Antigua, St. Kitts	22,000	25,000	29,000	24,000
French West Indies—Martinique, expts.	34,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Guadeloupe	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Danish West Indies—St. Croix	12,000	13,000	13,058	8,000
Haiti and San Domingo	48,000	48,000	48,800	50,000
Lesser Antilles, not named above	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico, exports	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America—Guatemala, crop	11,000	9,000	8,000	7,000
San Salvador, crop	4,500	4,000	3,000	2,000
Nicaragua, crop	3,750	1,500	500	500
Costa Rica, crop	750	500	200	200
S Amer.—Br. Guiana (Demerara) exp.	105,000	106,070	99,789	105,000
Dutch Guiana (Surinam) crop	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Venezuela	110,000	105,463	71,735	68,000
Peru, exports	80,000	110,000	165,000	130,000
Argentine Republic, crop	165,000	195,000	210,000	225,000
Brazil, crop	1,384,000	1,522,824	1,435,769	1,379,220
Total in America	20,000	20,000	28,000	80,000
Asia—Br. India, exports	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java, exports	695,000	541,581	473,420	605,025
Jap. (cons'n 195,000 tons, rest im.)	60,000	178,000	202,000	230,000
Philippine Islands, exports	31,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Cochin China	812,000	776,581	740,420	952,025
Total in Asia	164,000	98,000	100,000	60,000
Australia and Polynesia—Queensland	30,000	25,000	31,000	32,000
New S. Wales	210,000	204,833	224,220	201,632
Hawaii Islds.	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Fiji Islds, exp	469,000	358,833	385,220	323,632
Total in Australia and Polynesia	90,000	80,000	100,000	92,000
Africa—Egypt, crop	180,000	120,000	150,000	140,000
Mauritius, other Br. Possessions	45,000	45,000	48,000	44,700
Reunion, other Br. Possessions	315,000	245,000	298,000	276,700
Total in Africa	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Europe—Spain	2,989,000	2,911,238	2,867,409	2,839,477
Europe beet sugar production (Light)	4,820,000	4,831,774	4,816,586	4,285,429
U S beet sugar production	22,471	40,299	27,536	20,220
Grand total cane and beet sugar prod'n	7,951,471	7,763,411	7,821,581	7,254,126
Estimated increase in beet's production	168,000			

Dukes Eugene and George of Leuchtenberg, Princes Alexander and Peter of Oldenburg and the Prince of Altenburg. These were followed by the suites of the Emperor, the Grand Dukes and the Princesses.

After the royal mourners on foot there came in an open carriage, draped in black cloth, attired in deep mourning and attended by two Cossacks of the Chamber, in black cloth liveries, the Empress mother, with her two daughters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga.

Then came a long line of carriages containing grand ladies of the courts and maids of honor of the Empresses and Grand Duchesses. Lastly, on foot, two by two, were members of the households of the hereditary Grand Duke and a long line of regiments of the guard, which accompanied the funeral procession to the fortress.

Here the Metropolitan Antoine of St. Petersburg and Ladoga celebrated a solemn funeral mass in the presence of the Imperial family and court. The Emperor and Grand Dukes carried the coffin into the church and deposited it beneath an immense dais, which was covered with cloth of gold. Four generals' aides-de-camp removed the lid of the coffin and laid it on a table covered with cloth of silver, specially prepared. They then covered the lower part of the body of the Grand Duke with cloth of gold lined with ermine.

A guard of honor consisting of a general aide-de-camp, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, two chamberlains and two gentlemen of the bedchamber, four officers and four non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the guard will watch the coffin day and night while the body lies in state during three days.

All the theaters and places of amusement will be closed and all music forbidden.

AN EMERGENCY CALL.

Admiral Seymour Lands 1,700 Men in an Hour and a Half.

On the 16th of June at Welihaiwei Admiral Seymour caused the emergency call to be hoisted ashore. Notice was given to the fleet, which consisted of the Victorious, Barfleur, Centurion, Iphigenia, Rattler, Aurora, Bonaventura, Brisk, Alacrity, Linnet and Whitling, at 9:30 a.m. The signal was hoisted an hour afterwards and by 11 o'clock those available, namely, 1,700 men, composed of 1,300 seamen and 400 marines, all fully armed, carrying two hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition and equipped with two days' provisions, were landed with their field guns and ambulance corps by their own boats. It is reported the Iphigenia made the best time in this brilliant maneuver.—N. C. Daily News.

A NEW ITALIAN LINE.

It is announced that the Italian Government has decided to establish a line of steamers between Italy and China. At present there is no such service, and nearly all the Italian trade is carried in German vessels. The new line will receive a Government subvention of 700,000 francs. The steamers will leave Genoa every month and will call at Singapore.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

SOME HILO ITEMS

Waiakea River Channel to be Deepened.

Engineers for Hilo-Kohala Railway Expected Next Week—Knights of Pythias Give a Ball.

Upon the completion of the new Matson warehouse, and possibly before then, R. T. Guard, agent of the Matson Line, acting under instructions from Captain Matson, will deepen the channel between the mouth of the Waiakea river and the warehouse. At low water an ordinary Whitehall boat passes over the bar with difficulty and by deepening it vessels discharging by scows need suffer no delay. The dredging will be done in a novel manner and without the services of a regular machine for the purpose.—Herald.

A. C. Curtis has been assigned to the position of assistant bookkeeper of the Olaa Sugar Co.

Samuel Parker and A. B. Loebenstein will build residences on Waiakuanne street mauka of the Hilo Hospital.

Carpenters are completing the Baldwin building on Waiakuanne street. The plate glass windows will be set in a few days.

Hilo papers are anticipating changes in the Custom House force in that city.

Consular-Agent Furneaux states that Hilo has during the past year shipped about one-fourth the products of the Islands.

Jim Wilson, brother of J. R. Wilson, who was a few years ago bookkeeper at the Volcano Stables, will return from the coast soon and have charge of the Hilo Hotel Annex.

H. E. Cruzan, son of Rev. J. M. Cruzan, has arrived in Hilo on the bark Santiago.

Sugar cane at the coffee plantation of Olas, Eagan at 23 miles is reported by several who have seen it to be growing as luxuriantly as any in the district.

H. Hackfeld & Co. will construct a new warehouse at their Hilo lumber yard.

A. B. Loebenstein returned on Saturday from his overland trip to Kawaihae. He telephones that during his absence he has received a letter from H. B. Gehr, saying that the engineers for the Hilo-Kohala railway leave San Francisco on August 8.

The Knights of Pythias celebrated their entrance into their new quarters in the Baldwin block on Thursday evening last with a big dance, to which five hundred invitations were extended.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 131.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

First Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of biliousness, flatulence, indigestion, constipation, headache, neuralgia, etc. Price 25 cents.

RUBBER STAMPS AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Nothing So Bracing—AS—PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, relieves fever, restores the nervous system when exhausted, and is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHLORAL; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 92233720

NEW CLUB HOUSE

Handsome Home of the Kamehameha Alumni Association.

WILL FRONT ON FORT STREET

Meeting Room, Library, Billiard and Game Rooms, Kitchen and Every Sort of Convenience.

Henry Meemano & Co., the native contracting firm, have commenced work on the new club-house of the Kamehameha Alumni Association, and will rush it through to completion. By the courtesy of Messrs. Ripley & Dick, the architects, a sketch of the building is reproduced and the following description of the building presented:



CLUB HOUSE OF THE KAMEHAMEHA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The future quarters of the association will front on Fort street and occupy a lot 100 by 150 feet situated in the rear of the High School building. The outside dimensions of the building will be 45.6 by 45 feet. The foundation piers are of stone, but the building itself will be constructed of wood. As shown in the cut it will be of one story, raised about three feet from the ground.

A flight of four steps takes the visitor to a front porch 25 feet, from which large doors open directly into the meeting or general assembly room. This is situated to the left of the building and is 21 feet in width by 29 feet 6 inches in length. Connected with this by large folding doors is the library on the right, 16 by 21 feet in dimensions. The ceilings of these two rooms are thirteen feet high.

In the rear of the library is the billiard room 18 by 24 feet in size, and in the rear of the meeting room but separated from it in an angle is the game room, 14 by 18 feet. Still further in the rear of the billiard room are a commodious kitchen, bathroom and toilet accessories. The ceilings of these smaller rooms are ten feet high.

The walls are of matched pine surfaced on both sides. The library and meeting room will be finished in natural colors, but the other rooms are to be painted. A feature of this building is the new style of folding doors between the library and meeting room. These hang from the ceiling and fold up something after the manner of a fan, never at any time touching the floor, each door folding back on its own side into a very small space. Many other novelties and useful conveniences have been introduced into this building by the architects.

"The Kamehameha Alumni Association has from thirty to forty active members," said David Kanewauhi, the president of the association, yesterday, "and of course its membership will continue to increase as more young men graduate from the schools. The building is being erected for us by the trustees of the Bishop Estate on a lot owned by the Bishop Museum. Three hundred dollars a year has to be paid to the Museum for the ground rent of the lot and the Bishop Estate puts up the building for us, and we pay them 6 per cent per annum on the cost, which will be about \$2,500 or thereabouts."

"The bookcases, closets, etc., in the library are furnished with the building, but the rest of the furniture we have to supply. We have been saving up for the purpose for some time and have now about \$500 on hand to spend in fitting up the building. We expect to have two billiard tables and other accessories, besides furnishing the kitchen, etc. The building will be lighted by electricity throughout. When we get established in the clubhouse we shall probably give entertainments from time to time, as we are desirous of showing our appreciation of what the trustees of the estate have done for us in enabling us to have such a pleasant club-house, which, to say the least, is entirely beyond what we anticipated."

The present officers of the association are: David Kanewauhi, president; John Wise, recording secretary; Olin Crowell, treasurer, and Oscar Cox, corresponding secretary.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PEKING, July 26.—In connection with the pending treaty negotiations with regard to the measure of financial control to be accorded to Japan in return for the reorganization of the Chinese army by Japanese officials. In high Chinese circles it is believed that the difficulties cannot be surmounted. Prince Ching and the Dowager Empress are the principal advisers of the treaty. Others, though approving any arrangement that would be likely to secure China from foreign aggression, are fearful that the treaty might involve China in serious complications.

press are the principal advisers of the treaty. Others, though approving any arrangement that would be likely to secure China from foreign aggression, are fearful that the treaty might involve China in serious complications.

AUTOMOBILE ON TRIAL.

The Transcontinental Ride of J. F. Davis and Wife.

In view of the fact that Honolulu is at present more or less interested in automobiles on account of the proposed local horseless carriage company, the following comments on the transcontinental ride of J. F. Davis and wife will prove of interest:

Up to this time the transcontinental automobile run has been a record of accidents and disappointments. Every day the telegraphed account tells of rods broken, bearings heated and hours spent in looking for nuts which have dropped off some of the machinery. A great deal is said about perils riding over muddy and sliding roads, and the automobilist strains our credulity by telling about the climbing of 30 or 40 per cent grades. There are some very mean roads between New York City and Albany, no doubt, but that there are 40 per cent grades we cannot believe.



CLUB HOUSE OF THE KAMEHAMEHA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Heve. The record of the first five days' travel is as follows:
Thursday, 37 miles.
Friday, 57 miles.
Saturday, 57 miles.
Sunday, 12 miles.
Monday, 33 miles.
Tuesday, 42 miles.
Total, 234 miles, or an average of 39 miles.

That is a poor showing, since a bicyclist could have done two or three times as well.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu. It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

An Opium Seizure.

Yesterday morning Customs Inspector Macaulay made an important opium arrest. The offender was Augustus Harris, the Australia's boatswain, not the carpenter, as was stated in two evening papers. When arrested Harris had one tin in his hat and another in his shirt. A search was made of his room and eight more tins were found.

In the Police Court he pleaded guilty to the charge of having opium in possession and was fined \$250 and costs by Judge Wilcox, which was immediately paid.

Got His Degree.

News was received by the last steamer that Aeneas R. Mackintosh had passed his final examination at Oriel College, Oxford, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The body of the Tsarevitch was interred today in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the presence of the Tsar, the Dowager Empress and other members of the Imperial family, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

LOGAN AT OMAHA

Is Interviewed on Island Affairs.

What Honolulu's Veteran Editor Has to Say on the Anomalous Situation Here.

Dan Logan, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Omaha Exposition, has been interviewed by the Omaha Bee on affairs in the Islands, and this is what he had to say:

"The Hawaiians will probably, as a general thing," said Mr. Logan, "accept the situation when the United States Congress gives a new form of government to the Islands. With a few exceptions, mainly composed of office-holders and employees of the Government, the natives have until now refused to take part in public affairs, while those whom they blame for the loss of their country's independence, as they call it, hold power. This attitude was very pronounced when registration was going ahead lately for a general election, which, under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, would have come due next autumn. No public money may be expended without legislative authority, and in the event of Congress failing to pass the Hawaiian Territorial bill the coming session a deadlock would certainly ensue in all public business of the Islands if a new Legislature had not in the meantime been elected. President McKinley, you may have read, ordered President Dole to call off the local election, giving strong assurance in a confidential note that the Hawaiian bill would pass at the ensuing session of Congress."

"Before the election was stopped, as I was going to say, it was proved that the great bulk of the natives were going to disfranchise themselves by neglecting to register. Some of their most influential leaders urged them in vain to grasp the franchise so that they could vote out of power those who had overthrown the monarchy, not with any idea that they could restore the old form of government, but just to show their strength and have a little quiet revenge."

"I have no doubt that, after United States laws are given equal sway with the United States flag over the group the natives will generally avail themselves of the privileges of American citizenship, carrying, of course, their due share in the government of their own country."

"The people as a whole desire an end to the present anomalous state of affairs. It occasions great confusion. Our jury system, for instance, is different. We require simply the vote of three-quarters of the jury to condemn a man, where you require a full agreement. Just now there are a dozen or more cases in the Supreme Court as a result of the conflict of the two sets of laws."

"The country has taken a new start since the United States took hold. Several heavy investments have been recorded, and enterprises involving the expenditure of \$20,000,000 have been set on foot. A big railroad is in process of construction through the sugar belt. Sugar is our chief crop. Coffee as yet has done little more than demonstrate that it is the equal of the best qualities produced in any country. Omaha last year gave the opportunity of widespread proof of this claim."

Had a Good Time.

Mrs. J. S. Martin and Miss Martin returned by the Aorangi yesterday from a visit of several months to the Mainland. After a stay in California, they went to Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Niagara, Rochester, Montreal and the Thousand Isles, returning by way of the Northern Pacific. At Montreal they met Andrew Brown and wife of this city at the same hotel quite accidentally. The latter were on their way to Scotland.

SAMOAN NEWS VIA GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 26.—The National Zeitung publishes an article, containing information as to the proceedings of the Commission appointed to consider and decide upon the Samoan question, in which it says: "The English wanted to establish a force of 800 men, under English command, to maintain order. The Commission was unable to agree to the proposition, but consented to establish a peace force of 1,000 men, drawn equally from the two native parties, under command of their officers, not concerned in the recent events. In accordance with this agreement, an English and a German lieutenant will each have charge of 500 men, under the superintendence of an American captain."

IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Rogers, Stump-ton, Ghmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. FORRETS DREZ AND CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send to Messrs. NEWBURY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527½ Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Shot Guns AND Cartridges

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

READ THE ADVERTISER

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £13,988,000.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000

2—Subscribed Capital—£2,750,000

3—Paid up Capital—£67,500 4 0

4—Fire Funds—£2,700,000 7 11

5—Life and Annuity Funds—£10,907,000 17 10

£13,988,000 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,530,550 5 10

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,415,242 12 1

£2,945,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS

(AND)

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 4.
Schr. Lady, Martin, from Koolau:
300 bags rice, 100 bags bran.
Schr. Walealeale, Greene, from Ka-
paa: 2 deck passengers, 1 package
sundries.
R. M. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, from
Vancouver, 3:10 p. m. July 27, Victoria
July 28: 464 tons cargo and 46 passen-
gers.

Saturday, August 5.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Ele-
cie: 9 sundries, 3 bags mail.
Schr. Kaulaouli, Ialua, from
Kauai.
Am. stmr. Columbia, T. H. Dobson,
from Yokohama July 22, to T. H. Da-
vies & Co.: 104 tons general merchan-
dise and 72 Japanese, 53 men, 16 wom-
en, 3 children, 1 stowaway.
Schr. Kinai, Freeman, 26 hrs. from
Hilo: 528 sacks potatoes, 76 sacks corn,
53 sacks coffee, 47 bds. hides, 88 head
hogs, 25 head cattle, 7 horses, 248 pgs.
sundries.

Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, 10 hrs. from
Kauaia: 4,857 bags sugar to H.
Hackfeld & Co.
Schr. James Makee, Tulett, 16 hrs.
from Hanalei: 1,810 bags paddy, Wong
Kwai; 350 bags paddy, J. A. Hopper.
Schr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from
Molokai.

Sunday, August 6.
Schr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs.
from Kahului, 161 hogs, 30 hides, 256
sacks potatoes, 146 sacks corn, 148
pgs. sundries.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 14½
days from San Francisco: 600 tons
mdse., 10 mules, 16 horses, to W. G.
Irwin & Co.

Schr. Mikahala, Pederson, 12 hrs.
from Makaweli.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10
hrs. from Nawiliwili: 367 bags sugar
to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Schr. Helene, Macdonald, 10 hrs.
from Kihel.
Schr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hrs. from
Kauaia.

Schr. Maui, Welsbarth, 10 hrs. from
Maui.
Am. sh. Emily F. Whitney, Pendle-
ton, 154 days from New York: mdse.
to C. Brewer & Co.
Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, — days
from Port Ludlow, with lumber.

Monday, August 7.
Schr. Aca, Moses, from Hanalei: 400
bags rice.
Am. sh. Fort George, Morse, 16 days
from San Francisco: 4,000 tons mdse.
to Castle & Cooke.
Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, 15 days
from San Francisco: mdse. to F. A.
Schaefer & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 4.
Br. sh. Amphitrite, Anderson, Port-
land.
Schr. Mokoli, Dower, Kauaia, Kal-
kaua, Aorangi, Hepworth, Syd-
ney.
Schr. Walealeale, Greene, Hana-
mau.
Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Walma-
nalo.

Saturday, August 5.
Am. sch. Honoipu, Olsen, San Fran-
cisco.
U. S. A. T. Newport, Saunders, Ma-
nila.
U. S. A. T. Ohio, Boggs, Manila.
Schr. Kihohana, Thompson, Walma-
nalo.

Sunday, August 6.
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, San
Francisco.
Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgenson,
Port Townsend, in ballast.
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Birkholm, San
Francisco.
Am. stmr. Columbia, Dobson, Port-
land.

Monday, August 7.
Schr. Lehua, Bennett, for Kauna-
kakai.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu
ports.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hana-
mau.
Schr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Amelia, Am. bktn., 338 tons (at
Blakeley)—lumber thence to Honolu-
lu; by Renton, Holmes & Co.
Aloha, Am. sch. 742 tons—pass. and
mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu, in
Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond
& Co.

Dashing Wave, Am. sch. 941 tons (at
Tacoma)—lumber thence to Honolulu,
by Tacoma Mill Co.
Bethel Buhne, Am. sch., 245 tons (at
Eureka)—redwood thence to Honolulu;
by J. R. Hanify & Co.

George C. Perkins, Am. bktn., 369
tons (at Tacoma)—lumber thence to
Hilo, H. I.; by Charles Nelson.
Helen N. Kimball, Am. sch., 182 tons
(at Tacoma)—lumber thence to Ma-
hukona; by Charles Nelson.

H. D. Bendixsen, Am. sch., 570 tons
—lumber from Blakeley to Honolulu;
by Renton, Holmes & Co.
Lucile, Am. sch., 1,297 tons (at De-
parture Bay)—coal thence to Honolu-
lu; by Welch & Co.

Mohican, Am. bktn., 754 tons—pass.
and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu
in Planters' line; by Welch & Co.
Slam, Am. stmr., 1,991 tons—sup-
plies San Francisco to Manila; by U.
S. Government.

Santiago, Haw. bk., 902 tons—has
been laid on the berth at San Fran-
cisco, for Hilo, H. I.; by J. D. Spreckels
& Bros. Co.
S. C. Allen, Am. bk., 622 tons—pass.
and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu
in Hawaiian line; by Williams, Dimond
& Co.

S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., 464 tons—
pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Ho-
nolulu; by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
W. F. Whitman, Am. sch., 407 tons
(at Blakeley)—lumber thence to Honolu-
lu; by Renton, Holmes & Co.
Windsor, Am. sch., 401 tons (at
Blakeley)—lumber thence to Honolulu;
by Tacoma Mill Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Victoria and Vancouver, per
R. M. S. Aorangi, August 4.—H. C.
Howells, Mrs. S. A. Howells, Miss S.
I. Howells, Mrs. W. L. Howells, Miss
E. Tilghmann, J. C. Cook, Mrs. J. C.
Cook, the Misses Gardner (2), Miss A.
E. Carmichael, Miss A. Dairs, Miss H.
L. Carter, E. Carter, Miss Mumford,
Miss M. Burton, E. W. Dixon, O. T.
Bannard, Miss H. J. Grahame, Mrs. J.
S. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. Arnold,
and family, J. Elliott, P. Savary, Geo.
Stadler, J. Haft, J. Coover, Geo. H.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Snow and family,
J. Collier, A. Mack, M. Sibley, J. M.
Jamie, Mrs. R. Erickson and infant, R.
Cole, C. Helm and A. Van Tassel.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Moko-
li, August 3.—Miss Rose Davidson and
servant, and 10 deck.
From Hanalei, per stmr. James Makee,
August 5.—W. E. Rowell, Mr. Ewart
and 3 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall,
August 6.—S. W. Wilcox and wife,
R. D. Lilliman and wife, J. B. Ruhlman
and wife, W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox,
Charles Davis, G. P. Wilcox, C. H. Wilcox,
Miss M. Ramo, Miss S. Kurnia, Mrs. H. W. Kelsey,
Mrs. L. Keoko, Miss M. Rodgers, S. H. Comstock,
George Cook, A. Waterhouse, C. Hancock,
W. J. Wells, R. Walealeale, D. Kaal,
Chock See and wife, Aka, P. L. Moon
and 39 deck.

From Elelee, per stmr. Ke Au Hou,
August 5.—W. E. Kinney, Mr. Moody,
Mr. Markham and 7 deck.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine,
August 6.—Mrs. R. Berg, Miss M. J.
Walker, Miss C. B. Walker, F. L. Hoogs,
wife, child and servant, J. L. Lich-
tig, J. W. Marshall, W. H. Chickering,
Mrs. Walealeale, Mrs. E. K. Duvauchel,
Mrs. H. Kuikahi, C. Ferguson, W. G. Zoller,
M. H. Kane and wife, Brothers Francis,
Thomas, Alfred, Eugene, Mark, J. C. McConkey,
Ah Wo, R. C. Searle and 70 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr.
Kinai, August 5.—Volcano—Mrs. Geo. C.
Beckley, 2 children and maid, Henry P.
Beckley, G. K. Hubbell, W. F. Frank
and wife, H. G. Hyman, L. J. Frank
and wife, H. C. Rodgers, F. L. Bliss,
A. G. M. Robertson, George Lucas,
Mrs. Krouse, Miss Krouse, Fritz D.
Bolte, B. E. Krueger, Miss K. King, E.
C. Macfarlane, H. R. Macfarlane, Mrs.
Moses, Miss C. Wetmore, M. S. Cham-
berlain, F. L. Dorch, M. H. Grace,
Miss Crozier, Miss M. I. Teusley, Dr.
C. B. Wood, Dr. D. R. Brower, Dr. N.
Senn, Way Ports—Dr. T. E. Wetzel,
George Ross and wife, Miss S. Peck,
Mrs. F. S. Lyman, Miss E. G. Lyman,
Miss M. R. Forbes, T. J. Higgins, W. G.
Gould, E. D. Baldwin and wife, Miss
Grace Buchanan, A. H. Onley, Miss
Ivy Richardson, George Richardson, R.
H. Rycroft, J. T. Lewis and wife, Miss
H. S. Lewis, C. E. Eakin, V. A. Car-
valho and wife, Miss Mary Carvalho,
W. Isaac, Dr. W. L. Moore and wife,
Lowell Kupa, Dr. W. L. S. Canario,
Father Francis, Brother Robert, W. A.
Ray, Mrs. W. G. Walker, C. Not-
ley and servant, Miss Massey, Senator
Clarke, Hon. Samuel Parker, Prince
Kawawanakoa, Prince Kalanialaole
and wife, Mrs. B. Paxton, Paul Jarrett,
Mrs. A. F. Cooke and 2 daughters, W.
P. Lumahelhel, Mrs. E. Kanuha, Miss
Emma Al, Mrs. N. K. Eldridge, Miss
Aoe Akina, Miss Maud Anin, Mrs. K.
Bardier, Mrs. E. C. Bond, Miss Edith
Bond, L. A. Andrews, Miss A. Kallil-
kane, W. E. Howell, Miss A. Amok
Sang, A. Roschill, Miss A. Widdifield,
W. H. Cornwell, J. O. Carter, Jr.,
Lawrence Judd, C. E. King, W. Arne-
mann, Douglas Kincaid, Miss H. S.
Judd, W. C. King, wife and 2 children
and servant, Dr. Howard, D. Center,
and 127 deck.

From San Francisco, per brig W. G.
Irwin, August 6.—Dr. Hoffmann, Mrs.
McAllister and 2 children, Miss Steyne.
From Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala,
August 6.—Mrs. Nunn, P. Naone, J.
Kellett, G. T. Greig, Miss L. Nathaniel,
James Scott, A. W. Judd, H. P. Judd,
C. S. Judd, G. P. Judd, G. Kline, and
10 deck.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua,
August 5.—J. W. McCandless, P. H.
Foster, Mrs. J. Lucas, Miss S. Lucas,
Master H. Lucas, J. W. Campbell, H.
McCormick and 29 deck.

From San Francisco, per ship Fort
George, August 7.—H. Morgan, Miss
L. Morgan, H. P. Pontoppidan, Miss
A. Pontoppidan, J. E. Thomas, George
H. Bauer, C. J. Cressy, A. E. Ingersoll,
H. Hurd.

For San Francisco, per bk. C. D.
Bryant, August 6.—R. T. Winston.
For Hanalei, per stmr. Keauhou,
August 7.—J. S. McCandless.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per ship Fort
George, August 7.—H. Morgan, Miss
L. Morgan, H. P. Pontoppidan, Miss
A. Pontoppidan, J. E. Thomas, George
H. Bauer, C. J. Cressy, A. E. Ingersoll,
H. Hurd.

For San Francisco, per bk. C. D.
Bryant, August 6.—R. T. Winston.
For Hanalei, per stmr. Keauhou,
August 7.—J. S. McCandless.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
captains of vessels who will co-operate
with the Hydrographic Office by
recording the meteorological observa-
tions suggested by the office, can have
forwarded to them at any desired port,
and free of expense, the monthly pilot
charts of the North Pacific Ocean and
the latest information regarding the
dangers to navigation in the waters
which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing
directions, or in the publication of the
pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, Aug. 3, brig-
antine Consuelo, Page, 12 days from
San Francisco to Hawaii Railway Co.
Ltd. Cargo: grain, kerosene oil, flour,
lime, groceries, etc. Consignees, S. G.
Wilder & Co., C. F. Hart and J. Buckin-
shaw. To sail, Aug. 7, brig Consuelo
for San Francisco with a full cargo of
sugar.

WHAHI ANU WAVE.

The steamer Kauai sails for Lahaina
Wednesday.

Kona-Kau steamer Mauna Lea due
at noon today.

Work will commence on the new
brewery buildings very shortly.

J. S. McCandless left on the Ke Au
Hou last night for Hanalei.

The ship Fort George brought a
number of passengers from San Fran-
cisco.

The United States army transport
Newport sailed for Manila last Sat-
urday morning.

The United States army transport
Ohio left for Manila on Saturday eve-
ning at 6 o'clock.

The Kinai brought the first consi-
gnment of work from Hawaii for the Ho-
nolulu Steam Laundry.

The City of Columbia signed a crew
yesterday and is scheduled to sail for
Hongkong this morning.

Two large scows are being construct-
ed at Lahaina for the use of H. Hack-
feld & Co. and the Pioneer Mill.

The schooner Okanagan is still at
Allen street discharging lumber. It is
expected she will finish tomorrow.

The American ship Emily F. Whit-
ney, now discharging general merchan-
dise from New York at Fishmar-
ket wharf, has a negro crew.

The barkentine Morning Star has
been painted throughout and presents
a clean and neat appearance. She will
leave for Micronesia in the coming
week.

Over 1,900 bags of rice paddy has
been taken off the La Nina by Captain
Harry Evans and his crew of wreck-
ers. The schooner will be a complete
loss.

The weather at Lahaina is reported
by the steamer Kauai, from Kapaemali
last Saturday, to be good, with a strong
northeast breeze and moderate seas in
the channel. Lahaina sugar will here-
after be in 100-pound bags.

The American barkentine Irmgard,
with general cargo from San Fran-
cisco, arrived off Koko Head at 5 o'clock
yesterday afternoon and later on came
into the harbor. As soon as dis-
charged she will load sugar for the
Coast.

The schooner Ada, which arrived
yesterday from Hanalei, will go to
the wreck of the La Nina, off Bar-
ber's Point, where she will be used to
lighter what can be saved. The rig-
ging and tackle will be saved. Consid-
erable paddy has already been taken
from the hold.

The ship Fort George with the Ameri-
can flag at her stern, came into the
harbor at 6 o'clock last evening with
one of the largest cargoes of general
merchandise ever brought to these
Islands from San Francisco. Besides
her 4,000 tons of cargo she has 4 horses
and 242 hogs on deck, which she will
discharge at the Railway wharf to-
day. The Fort George brought nine
passengers.

The American steamer Columbia,
with 72 Japanese immigrants and 104
tons of Oriental freight, arrived from
Yokohama last Saturday morning and
sailed yesterday at 6 a. m. for Port-
land. She belongs to the Northern
Pacific Railroad and has been running
some time between the Northwest and
Hongkong. She is of 1,816 tons regis-
ter. Two cabin passengers and 22
Chinese and 4 Japanese in the steerage
were in transit. The small number of
immigrants on the Columbia is ac-
counted for by reason of some difficul-
ties with the Japanese passport regu-
lations just before the Columbia's sail-
ing from Yokohama. There were
some 700 immigrants booked but they
were not allowed to depart. The Car-
marthenshire, due from Yokohama in
a fortnight, will probably bring them.

Vessels sailing today are: Steamer
Iwalei, Gregory, for Honolulu and
Kauaia, 9 a. m.; steamer W. G.
Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Ko-
loa, Elele, Hanapepe, and Niihau 5
p. m.; steamer Mikahala, Pederson, for
Makaweli, 4 p. m.; steamer Noeau, Wy-
man, for Waimea and Kekaha, 4 p. m.;
steamer James Makee, Tulett, for Ka-
paa, 4 p. m.; Hawaiian steamship City
of Columbia, Walker, for Hongkong;
steamer Kinai, Freeman, for Lahaina,
Maheua, Kihel, Makena, Kawahae,
Mahukona, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau, Ho-
nolu, Pepeekeo, Onomes, Papakou,
and Hilo; Kaunakakai, mail and pas-
senger only, 12 noon; steamer Claudi-
ne, Cameron, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.;
American steamship Australia, Houd-
lette, for San Francisco; American
steamship China, Seabury, for San
Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July
3.
Haw. ship Euterpe, Saxe, Newcastle,
July 15.
Am. sch. bkt. Morning Star, Garland,
South Sea, July 15.
Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, London,
July 18.
Haw. stmr. City of Columbia, Wal-
ker, Niihau, July 17.
Haw. sh. Star of Italy, Wester, New-
castle, July 23.
Am. sch. Okanagan, Rensch, Pt. Town-
send, July 23.

Am. sch. Mary E. Foster, Thompson,
San Francisco, July 27.
Am. sch. Ottilie Ford, Segelbrow, Eu-
reka, July 30.
Am. sch. Alice Cooke, Penhollow, Pu-
get Sound, August 1.
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Fran-
cisco, August 3.
Am. bk. Harvester, Edwards, Newcas-
tle, August 8.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San
Francisco, August 8.

Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pendle-
ton, New York, August 6.
Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, Port Lud-
low, August 6.
Am. sh. Fort George, Morse, San
Francisco, August 7.
Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Fran-
cisco, August 7.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in August.

Vessel. From.
City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle
King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle
Bairmore, Br. ship Newcastle
Amelia, Am. bktn. Blakeley
Victoria, Br. stmr. London
Kinfane, Br. bk. London
Albany, Ger. bk. Westport
Robert R. Hind, Am. sch. Ludlow
Robert Lewers, Am. sch. Eureka
Bertie Minor, Am. sch. Eureka
Marie Hackfeld, Ger. ship Liverpool
Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship Norfolk
Helen Brewer, Haw. ship New York
Coaling, Am. bk. New York
Delipse, Am. ship Newcastle
Andrew Welch, Haw. bk. S. F.
Eliza Miller, Am. sch. S. F.

Due in September.
McNear, Am. bk. Layman
Fooning Sney, Haw. bk. New York
Abby Palmer, Am. bk. Newcastle
Due in October.
Iolani, Haw. bk. New York
Obad Baxter, Am. bk. New York
County Merioneth, Br. bk. Liverpool
Due in November.
Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle, Eng.
Onaway, Am. bk. New York

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.
Novelty, Am. sch. Newcastle
Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship Newcastle
Errol, Br. ship Newcastle
Louisiana, Am. sch. Newcastle
John Smith, Am. bktn. Newcastle
Yosemite, Am. ship Newcastle
Lislie Vance, Am. sch. Newcastle
Wm. Bowden, Am. sch. Newcastle
Wm. Carson, Am. bktn. Newcastle
Empire, Am. bk. Newcastle
Geneva, Am. bk. Newcastle
J. E. Stanford, Am. bktn. Newcastle
Newaby, Am. bktn. Newcastle
Seminole, Am. bk. Newcastle
Woolahara, Br. bk. Newcastle
W. F. Babcock, Am. ship New York
Omaga, Am. bktn. Nitrate Pts.
Nouanu, Haw. bk. New York

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Every Monday.

Louisiana, Am. schr.	Newcastle
John Smith, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Yosemita, Am. ship	Newcastle
Lizzie Vance, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Bowden, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Carson, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Empire, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Geneva, Am. bk.	Newcastle
J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Newaby, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
W. H. B.	